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Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8113

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.

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Superintendent of Public Instruction
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For State Printer,
BAKER — Multnomah
For Supreme Judge
WALDO — Multnomah

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STEARNS — Portland
For Prosecuting Attorney,
E. McGINN — Portland

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For Prosecuting Attorney,
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Portland Precinct—For Justice, A. For Constable, C C Mead,
Portland—For Justice, Geo A Brodie
D W Sprague
Portland—Justice, Alonzo Gates Con... O'Brien.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

Candidates of the Democratic party will address the people of Oregon at the times and places herein named, and respectfully request the opportunity to participate in the canvass

Thursday May 13th 1 P M
Saturday May 15th 1 P M
Saturday May 15th 7 P M
Monday May 17th 1 P M
Tuesday May 18th 1 P M
Tuesday May 18th 7 30 P M
Wednesday May 19th 1 P M
Wednesday May 19th 7 P M
Thursday May 20th 1 P M
Friday May 21st 1 P M
Saturday May 22 10 A. M.
Monday May 24 1 P M
Monday May 24 7 30 P M
Tuesday May 25 1 P M
Wednesday May 26 1 P M
Thursday May 27 1 P M
Friday May 28 11 A. M.
Saturday May 29 1 P M
Monday May 31 7 30 P M
Tuesday June 1 1 P M
Wednesday June 2 1 P M
Thursday June 3 1 P M
Friday June 4th 3 P M

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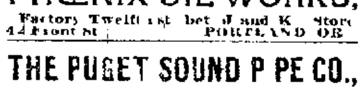

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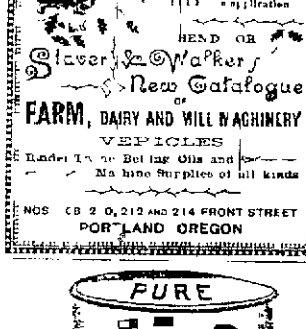

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CHAMPAGNE FLAVORED
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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes the Interstate Commerce Bill.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEASURE.

The House Discusses the Bill to Indemnify Chinese—It Passes the Army Appropriation Bill—Washington Notes

SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the senate to-day Mitchell submitted a concurrent resolution, expressing it to be the sense of congress that negotiations should be entered into between the United States and the Chinese government with a view to securing such modifications of the present treaty with China as may result in stopping the coming of Chinese to this country, except in the case of diplomats and their servants and except, also, in the case of persons at sea driven to seek place of shelter. The concurrent resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Stanford gave notice that on the 27 instant he would submit resolutions in respect to his late colleague.

Consideration of the interstate commerce bill was then resumed.

THE BILL PASSED.

The interstate commerce bill having been completed, as in committee of the whole, the question was on agreeing in the senate to amendments agreed to in committee. A protracted debate arose on the various amendments, especially amendments to the long and short haul clause.

Riddleberger moved to lay the bill on the table. This motion was defeated, yeas 1 (Riddleberger), nays 44.

Edmunds moved to restore to the long and short haul clause the words struck out by the Camden amendment, namely "from the same original point of departure," and to add to these the further words, "or to the same point of arrival."

Teller defended the low rate for a long haul, which he regarded as indispensable to the prosperity not only of the West but of the East also. "If you destroy the business of the West," he asked, "where will you get purchasers for your manufactured goods? Without the low rate for the long haul what would become of our export business, since 72 per cent of our exports were products of the farm and forest? Where did these products come from? With the price of wheat falling in Liverpool, we should seek cheaper rather than dearer rates on freights from our Western states."

Edmunds said his amendment was for the purpose of preventing a discrimination against the farmers of Vermont, Ohio, California and other states that want to send their goods to Chicago or New York.

Edmunds's amendment was at first rejected, yeas 24, nays 24, but Edmunds again offered it later, and it was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 21.

McPherson moved to strike out section 4, being the "long and short haul" section, and to replace it by a provision directing the commissioners to investigate the question involved, and report to congress. This proposition was rejected, yeas 3, nays 20.

Morgan offered an amendment declaring the proposed commissioners to be elective officers merely, and denying them legislative and judicial powers. This was rejected.

The bill then came to a vote, and was passed—yeas 47, nays 4. The negative votes were those of Messrs Brown, Colquitt, Morgan and Ransom. A number of pairs were announced.

The bankruptcy bill was then laid pro forma before the senate, but Hoar yielded in favor of the pension bill, which later accordingly remains unfinished business, for 2 o'clock to-morrow. The senate then adjourned.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Senator Ransom, from the committee on private land claims, to-day reported favorably the Edmund's bill to give United States courts power of ascertaining and settling private land claims within the limits of territory derived by the United States from the republic of Mexico, and now embraced within the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona and Utah, or within the states of Nevada or Colorado, by virtue of such lawful incomplete Spanish or Mexican grant, concession warrant or survey as the United States are bound to recognize and confirm, by virtue of treaties of cession of said country by Mexico to the United States, which at the date of the passage of this act have not been confirmed by act of congress, or otherwise fully decided.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL

Provisions of the Measure as Amended and Passed by the Senate

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The bill to regulate commerce, known as the Cullom bill, as amended passed by the senate, provides for a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to carry out the purposes of the bill. The principal office of the commission is to be at Washington, where the general sessions are to be held but special sessions may be held elsewhere, to suit public convenience, in which case the necessary expenses incurred are to be paid from the treasury. Not more than three of the five commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. All persons holding stocks or bonds of any common carrier or holding official relations to such corporations are declared ineligible for appointment. The commissioners must not engage in any other business.

The commission is given authority to inquire into the business and management of all common carriers, subject to the provisions of the bill, and to obtain full and complete information as to such business as may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of all books, papers, agreements, tariffs, and documents relating to any matter under investigation, and may to that end invoke the aid of the U S courts.

COMPLAINTS.

Persons having complaints to make of any common carrier (of inter-state commerce) shall make complaint in writing to the commission. The commission shall send the complaint to the common carrier, and require either satisfaction of complaint or an answer in writing within a reasonable time specified. If reparation is not made within the time stated, the commission shall investigate all complaints forwarded to it by a state commission, and may institute inquiries on its own motion. Complaints shall not be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to complainant.

The reports of the commission shall be in writing, and its decision shall be made prima facia evidence in all judicial proceedings.

Whenever any common carrier shall refuse to obey any lawful order of the commission, it is made the duty of the commission to apply to the U S circuit court sitting in equity, alleging violation, and the court shall hear and determine the matter on short notice and without the formal proceedings of ordinary suits, but so as to do justice and the court may, in proper cases, issue writs of injunction, or other processes mandatory or otherwise, to restrain further violation of the orders of the commission on the part of the common carrier offending. For such purpose circuit courts shall be deemed always in session.

The bill requires that all charges for any service in transporting passengers or freights, or storing goods by common carriers, shall be reasonable. It prohibits all rebates and drawbacks, and all unjust discrimination, requiring that all persons shall be charged and treated alike for services rendered under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

Every common carrier subject to the bill shall, within forty days after it becomes a law, file with the commission copies of all its tariffs of fares and freights, including the classification and terminal charges and shall make them public, so far as the commission may deem practicable. No advance on such published rates shall be made without ten days' public notice.

AN IMPORTANT CLAUSE.

The "long and short haul" clause, being section 4 of the bill, reads as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like class and quantity of property subject to the provisions of this act, for a shorter than for a longer distance, or the same distance, and from the same original point of departure to the same point of arrival, but this should not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of the act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance; provided, however, that upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act such common carrier may, in special cases, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for transportation of passengers or property, and the commission may from time to time make general rules exempting such designated common carriers in such special cases from the operation of this section of this act. Any common carrier who shall violate the provisions of this section of this act shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and shall be liable to the person or persons against whom any such excessive charges were made for all damages occasioned by such violation."

The bill now goes to the house of representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Messages from the president, yesterday presented to the senate, were to-day submitted to the house and appropriately referred.

In the morning hour Belmont called up the joint resolution providing for indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The resolution was considered in committee of the whole. Belmont gave a history of the Chinese massacre at Rock Springs, Wy. None of the persons engaged in the outrage appeared to be American citizens. Rock Springs consisted of two settlements—one inhabited by Welchmen and the other by Chinese—all receiving the same rate of pay. For eight years white and Chinese miners had lived peacefully, and last summer a strike was attempted to be organized by the white miners, in which the Chinese refused to take part. The evidence was clear and satisfactory that no other cause of offense was given. On the 2d of September, white miners to the number of 150 armed themselves with rifles and made an attack on the defenseless Chinamen, killing twenty eight, wounding many others, and burning and plundering their quarters. By the passage of this resolution the United States would express its sympathy with the victims of the wrong that the United States could not prevent or foresee. It must be clear that the results of no violence had only to be made known to the house to meet with the condemnation which it merited. All considerations as to the responsibility of the federal government in its relation to state and territorial constitutions should be waived in the performance of a plain duty.

FELTON AND MORROW.

Felton, of California, thought that as the committee on foreign affairs had expended its time in examining the causes under which these outrages arise, if it had looked into the history of the past it would be found that these troubles were the natural result of Chinese immigration. The committee should have addressed its attention to the settlement of this evil other than to palliating and paying for scenes like this.

Morrow, of California, said that standing alone the measure was of doubtful propriety, but considering the relations between the Chinese government and the United States, and the need for further legislation and for treaty stipulation absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese subjects, he was disposed to think that the benevolence of congress might be an act of wisdom. The whole affair at Rock Springs had been disgraceful in the extreme, and could not be excused nor ignored. The most that could be said was that no citizen of the United States had been engaged in the massacre, but this did not right the wrong which had been committed on American soil. National fame was involved. The question arose why did not the federal government assume the obligations of the local and territorial community? The answer was that no local obligations were assumed, but because the local authorities had failed to enforce the law, the United States would under the peculiar circumstances of the case and as an act of benevolence, satisfy the claimants. The people of the United States, and especially the people of the Pacific coast, were deeply concerned in the relations between the United States and China, and the Pacific coast demanded that the immigration of Chinese laborers should absolutely cease. He was in favor of the resolution, because it would strengthen the executive in attempts to secure the consent of China to put a stop to immigration.

THE MATTER GOES OVER

McKenna, of California, expressed his horror of the outrage perpetrated at Rock Springs. The house, in this excited state of sympathy, was apt to consider as mean a refusal to indemnify the victims, but it was not clear to him that an outbreak of antipathy, in which no American participated, notwithstanding it was made horrible by arson and murder, had any claim upon the consideration of congress. The groaning calendars of the house should admonish the members that there were other uses for the $ 47,000 than bestowing it in benefits, or squandering it in romantic and showy comity. If congress indemnify the victims of this riot, why not the victims of every other riot? If this resolution were passed congress could have no reason to refuse to requite the victims of the Chicago riot. If it was intended to be strict remuneration for lost property the committee should have taken means to ascertain whether it was a proper amount. He had been credibly informed that in Rock Springs only $200 worth of property was assessed against Chinamen.

Hitt, of Illinois, denied that the resolution would set a bad precedent. On the contrary not to pass it would be a departure from a settled line of policy, and would be a violation of national honor. He cited numerous cases in which the United States had demanded and received from China indemnity for injuries and insults perpetrated on American citizens.

Worthington of Illinois favored the resolution. The United States boasted that it was a Christian nation. It believed it was on a plane of civilization higher than China. It sent missionaries to heathen China. Should it be said that the United States would refuse to China that indemnity to China which China had already made to the United States in similar cases? He was willing to base his action on the broad principle of equity.

Pending further discussion the morning hour expired, and the committee rose and the house again went into committee on the army appropriation bill.

Rockwell, of Massachusetts, moved to increase from $300,000 to $ 00,000 the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at Springfield armory. The motion was agreed to, 86 to 84.

The committee then rose, and the house, by a vote of yeas, 133, nays 106, refused to agree to the Springfield armory amendment (thus reversing the action of the committee) and the bill was passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Morrison, of Illinois, moved that the appropriation for a steam launch for the legation at Constantinople be reduced to $10,000. As the former ministers had been able to get along with that sum he could not see why the present minister could not. A running debate of a humorous character ensued, and at its close Morrison's motion was lost, 63 to 8.

Pending further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

A STATEMENT BY ROSECRANS

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Gen. Rosecrans has sent to the senate committee on finance a written statement in answer to the charge that he was connected with certain alleged land frauds in California. He does not deny the transaction, but says he did nothing which was not, according to the advice of his lawyers, perfectly legal, and that his action has since been sustained in the courts. The transactions involved 80 acres of land in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: John P Test, to be collector of customs at Yaquina, Oregon. Postmasters: Frank W Osburn, at Eugene City, Ogn., James B. Crossen, at The Dalles, Ogn., John B. Frasher, at Tillarids, Cal.

MANNING.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly.

A Growl from Georgia

Macon Telegraph

The president is at liberty to marry, having gotten a divorce from the democratic party.

For constipation and pain under your breastbone use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

Dr. F. B. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist, [illegible]

STORMS AND CYCLONES

Great Loss of Life and Property at Various Places.

A VAST SECTION DEVASTATED

Telegraph Wires Prostrated in all Directions Preventing the Collection of Particulars—More about the Missouri Cyclone

CHICAGO, May 12.—The *Inter Ocean's* Joliet, Ills., special says: A most disastrous cyclone is reported from Odell, a village forty miles south of Joliet, on the Chicago & Alton. This afternoon about 4 o'clock the storm burst. Delegates to the state Sabbath-school convention, returning on a train arriving here at 5 P. M., state that as the train neared Odell they saw a cyclone approaching. First they saw the roof of the elevator rise and sail off in the air, and the building collapsed. Then trees and houses rose up, tumbled over and over like feathers, and were shattered to pieces,—both brick and frame, and all sizes, from shanties to two-story buildings. The train was stopped, but as the wind was blowing parallel with the track it was not upset, though bricks and sticks broke the windows. Considerable time was required to move the debris from the track before the train could proceed.

After the cyclone the people busied themselves looking under the ruined houses for those missing. The train resumed the journey without giving the delegates a chance to learn the casualties, but they report that several men, women and children are killed and injured.

The local telegraph agent has been trying to raise Odell all evening, but cannot succeed, and the real extent of the loss of life and damage cannot be ascertained.

TERRIFIC STORM AT JOLIET

JOLIET.—One of the severest storms ever known in Joliet struck here about 8 30 this evening. A deluge of rain and hail inundated the streets, and thunder shook the earth. Thunderbolts were deafening and the electric display unparalleled. A circus was having a performance, and in the midst of it the storm struck the tent and turned the whole show upside down. Women screamed, animals howled and a general stampede ensued, amid sheets of lightning, drenching rain and the resistless gale. Three persons were seriously injured by falling poles, and a number were hurt slightly.

CYCLONE IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 12.—A report to the associated press from Williamsport, Ind., says: A cyclone struck this place this evening, destroying everything in its track. Several houses and barns in the north end of town were carried away. It seemed to have formed about two miles northwest of town, and took a southwesterly direction, traveling about thirty miles an hour striking the extreme north end of this place. Reports come from Attica, about two miles east of here, that it struck that place about the center of the town, and destroyed several of the business buildings, including a new mill, the Revere house, and the Chicago & Great Southern railway offices. A wagon bridge over the Wabash river was torn down. Several persons were on the bridge at the time it went down, and all are supposed to have been killed. At the Revere house several are reported to have been killed. At this place two brick houses belonging to Henry Butt were torn down, and Mrs Butt was badly injured. Aside from these people this place escaped injury.

AT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, May 12.—Search in the ruins of buildings wrecked by yesterday's storm was continued until after midnight, and was resumed this morning. The bodies of the dead children are all out of the Lathrop school building, but three men are still missing who are supposed to have been in the factory building. A meeting will be held this afternoon to provide temporary quarters for county and court officials, and to decide upon their future action. The records and papers, all of which are saved, will be removed to some convenient building. The Western Union telegraph officials report that their wires are being rapidly restored, and they expect to clear business during the day.

IN VIRGINIA.

WINCHESTER, Va., May 12.—A fearful storm passed over this place this evening, lasting fifteen minutes. Two clouds of a greenish cast, hanging low, one from the northeast, the other from the southwest, met and burst immediately over the city. The wind attained great velocity, hail stones the size of walnuts fell to the depth of two inches to three feet. Trees were stripped of their foliage, rain fell in torrents, filling the streets and cellars. The court house, with a western exposure, had all the window glass destroyed. Carriages were overturned in the roads, occupants narrowly escaping with their lives. The storm extended only a mile on either side of the place.

AT DAYTON, OHIO

DAYTON, Ohio, May 12.—A fearful thunder storm visited the city this evening, commencing at 8.20, and at 10 is still in progress. The electrical display was decidedly brilliant, and the rain fall was very heavy, flooding many cellars in various parts of the city, particularly among business houses on Main street, between Third and Fourth. The loss will reach many thousand dollars. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted about ten minutes. The hail-stones were very large and solid, and did great damage to windows, to shrubbery, to flowers and fruit.

AT OSAGE CITY

OSAGE CITY, Mo., May 12.—A violent storm struck this place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon lasting about an hour and a half, during which time the rain poured in torrents, so that within ten minutes from the time it began, the streets and fields were flooded and covered with water, fences torn down, trees uprooted and blown in every direction. The Osage river has flooded its banks two miles south of here, causing immense damage and driving many from their houses. Crops in the surrounding country will prove a total loss.

CYCLONE AT NORTONVILLE

ATCHISON, Kansas, May 12.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a severe cyclone struck the town of Nortonville, seventeen miles southwest of this city, doing an immense amount of damage. A brick block which had just been completed by McCarthy & Layason was completely wrecked, a bank building adjoining this was demolished, and many dwellings were unroofed and almost totally destroyed. Reports from the surrounding country state that the damage to property is very great.

AT GREEN RIDGE, MO

GREEN RIDGE, Mo., May 12.—This village suffered severely by yesterday's storm. Houses were removed from their foundations, out buildings were destroyed, fences blown down and great damage done to fruit and shade trees. The glass in the windows of nearly every building in the town exposed to the force of the storm was shattered by the hail. No lives were lost.

A TOWN ALMOST DESTROYED

ROLLO, Mo., May 12.—The report comes from Vichy Springs, twelve miles north of Rollo, that the greater part of that town was destroyed by the storm last night. The majority of the residences and many business blocks were unroofed and almost completely demolished, but no lives were lost and only four persons injured, and they not seriously.

THE BUTLER-ROSECRANS FEUD

The Veteran Generals Meet in the Room of the Senate Committee on Finance.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Two ex-Union generals met yesterday, after the meeting of the senate committee on finance. One was Benjamin F Butler and the other was W S Rosecrans. The latter was renominated some time ago to be register of the treasury, and Gen. Butler had asked to be given a hearing before Rosecrans's confirmation. The old veterans had a lively bout, and Gen. Butler, because of his better language, had altogether the best of the engagement.

The two veterans had not met before since the forty-eighth congress, when Rosecrans, as chairman of the military committee of the house, submitted a report accusing Gen Butler, as treasurer of the home for disabled volunteers, of having appropriated to himself about $200,000 of the funds of that institution.

Gen. Butler came into the committee room with Rosecrans's report in his hands. He read it to the committee. He said that it accused him of having been unfaithful to a trust reposed in him, and of having stolen money that belonged to disabled and wounded Union soldiers. He opposed the confirmation of Gen Rosecrans because that gentleman had made loose and irregular statements, because he had represented certain statements to be concurrent findings of the military affairs committee which were no such findings, and that he had made such false and reckless charges against him (Butler) without giving accused an opportunity to reply. Butler talked to the committee for nearly an hour. He explained at length the complication of accounts which led to the preferment of the charges against him. It was urged that a man who would be guilty of making charges against the honor and integrity of a fellow man upon such flimsy foundation as these preferred against him was unfit to hold an office of profit or trust under the government.

Gen Rosecrans obtained permission to file a written reply to the statements made by Gen Butler.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

JACK DEMPSEY HAS A FIGHT

NEW YORK, May 12.—Jack Dempsey and Denny Costigan according to the *Sun*, went to Williamsburg a few nights ago to have a little fun. They had it. The first bar room they visited was full of socialistic sugarhouse strikers. Dempsey stepped up to the bar and called for the drinks. "Come up," he said addressing the socialists, "and have a drink with me." The socialists rather resented Dempsey's free and easy manner. Dempsey who was in a particularly good humor, thought he would have a little fun at the expense of Costigan, and turning to the socialists he said:

"Now, gentlemen, although we may differ in our opinions we might just as well be friends. My friend here (turning to Costigan) is a son-in-law of Vanderbilt, but—"

He did not get a chance to finish his sentence, for a burly socialist, who was standing near, aimed a tremendous blow at him. Dempsey dodged in time to avoid it. Dempsey then made for the man, and pummeled him in a way that made his bones rattle. Then all the men in the room, about a dozen, threw themselves on Dempsey and tried to annihilate him, but he stuck to the originator of the trouble, and he finally knocked half the crowd down with a cracker box. Then Dempsey and Costigan left, after Dempsey had driven the originator of the trouble out of the house.

THE KILLING OF CAPT. CRAWFORD

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The secretary of state has received a preliminary report from Consul Brigham, at Paso del Norte, Mexico, in regard to the killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican soldiers. He says there is no way of obtaining definite information, owing to the absence of witnesses to the tragedy, but adds that it is conceded on both sides that the attack was made by irregular Mexican troops, employed by the state of Chihuahua, through an unfortunate accident and without malice. He says further that depredations committed in Mexico by Indians nurtured by the United States government are a grievance that cannot be well overlooked. The circumstances attending the affair are being investigated by the Mexican authorities.

WASHBURNE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Hon E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, has accepted the presidency of the American exhibition to be held in London, commencing May 2, 1887, and to continue two months. The presidency was tendered to Mr Washburne by the executive council. The object of the exhibition is to make in London a thorough and complete exposition of the arts, inventions, manufactures, products and resources of the United States, to the end that the American export trade may be stimulated and increased.

END OF THE SUGAR REFINERS STRIKE

NEW YORK, May 12.—The strike of sugar refiners in Brooklyn has ended. The strikers surrendered unconditionally and have asked for work. Those who are taken back will be paid $1 45 instead of $1 35 as formerly. The hours of labor will be more reasonable and payments made twice a month. What the men struck for, practically, was a recognition of the right of their union to dictate terms and they have failed.

SIX ROUND GLOVE CONTEST

NEW YORK, May 12.—There was a six round glove contest to-night between Dick Collier of England, and Jack Ashton of Rhode Island. Collier opened on the aggressive, Ashton retorted with such effect that Collier was groggy before the first round was half over. He was knocked into the ropes and knocked down. Only the call of time saved Collier from being knocked out in the first round.

WIRES PROSTRATED

CHICAGO, May 12.—All wires leading east from Chicago have been badly demoralized to-night by storms at Lafayette, Indianapolis, Winamac and Logansport. At Cincinnati a cyclone is reported, which has cut the city off from telegraphic communication on all sides.

BASEBALL.

DETROIT, May 12.—Detroits 9 New Yorks 5

THE LABOR TROUBLES

A BIG LOCKOUT ARRANGED

CHICAGO, May 12.—An extensive lockout of striking tailors here will be inaugurated by the association of clothing men and wholesale dealers to-morrow. A general lockout in this branch of industry means that 20,000 to 25,000 sewing people, men and women, will be denied work. Employers are resolved that it will continue till the strikers withdraw the demand they have made for an increase of pay. A large meeting of association manufacturers was held to-night, and all the members, including thirty-one firms, pledged themselves to give out no more work till the strikers recede from their present position. It is claimed by the employers that the demands of the employes, who all work by the piece, represent an advance of from 25 to 35 per cent.

AN ANARCHIST LEADER WANTED

CHICAGO, May 12.—The following circular, with a picture of Parsons, has been sent out to all principal cities and towns:

Arrest for murder and inciting riot A. R. Parsons, about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim built, 140 pounds weight, dark hair tinged with gray, dark moustache, dyed black; known through the country as a labor agitator, socialist and anarchist, and one of the leaders and incendiary orators who caused the riot and massacre in Chicago on Tuesday night, May 4.

FREDERICK EBERSOLD,
Gen'l Supt. of Police.

AT INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—The switchmen's strike at this point is a failure, and is so conceded by a number of the strikers. Night men here have been at work all day, trying to get day men to join them, but so far only the Wabash men have come out, and the men of the other roads remained at their posts. Night men of the "Big Four" express a determination to return to work to-night, and the Belt road managers have arranged for a meeting and a compromise with their men this afternoon. Business is not perceptibly injured, and not much trouble is apprehended in adjusting all difficulties.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

HERR MOST TREATED AS A BAD CRIMINAL.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Herr Most spent part of last night in a cell at police headquarters, bitterly denouncing the police for his arrest. He called for brandy repeatedly, but it was not given him. This morning he stormed because he had to wipe his face, after washing, on a common towel and eat prison fare. He was to-day taken to a photograph gallery and pictured, a copy to be sent to the police in all large cities, as is done with bad criminals. Later Most was taken to court and arraigned to plead to an indictment found against him by the grand jury.

Nelson H. Baker, District Attorney, Westchester Co., N. Y. Office at White Plains, writes June 1885: "Five years ago I, my two sons and wife were very liable to colds. We wore the heaviest clothing, wrapping ourselves up very warm, but it was colds, coughs and catarrh all the time. Finally we commenced wearing Allcock's Porous Plasters as chest protectors. The first year we got rid of our heavy flannel as well as all coughs and colds. We each wore two Plasters on the chest and pit of the stomach for three or four weeks at a time, and then washed the parts with alcohol and put on fresh ones. They appeared to warm and invigorate the whole body, so that we never took cold."

THE STATISTICAL OREGONIAN
Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the New Year's edition.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Conference of the Followers of Chamberlain.

CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE.

The Cabinet Crisis at Athens—Preparations for a Legal Contest over the Seizure of the Fishing Schooner Adams

LONDON, May 12.—A political meeting was held at the residence of Joseph Chamberlain to-day. Sixty members of the house of commons were present. Chamberlain explained the renewal of his activity against Gladstone's bills, by saying he had been clearly informed last Saturday that the premier was prepared to expunge from the measure the clause excluding Irish representatives from sitting at Westminster and thus maintain the unity of the empire as desired by the radicals. Chamberlain declared that nothing short of such a home rule bill would restore unity among the liberals. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that those present would do the utmost in their power to oppose the government's Irish bills as there was no hope that measures would be amended in a way to make them acceptable to the followers of Chamberlain.

Trevelyan maintained that home rule was not feasible, and opposed to the spirit of the age.

Collings and others denounced the pressure imposed upon opponents of the bill. It was apparent, he said, that the liberal associations' support of Gladstone was to be attributed to a sudden burst of generosity. Calm consideration would compel liberals to confess that the seceders were acting in the best interest of the liberal party.

The meeting lasted two hours. It was unanimously agreed that some sort of autonomy should be granted Ireland, but on a basis different from that upon which Gladstone's scheme is founded.

HOME RULE NOTES.

LONDON, May 12.—It is said that loyalists in Ulster are concealing arms, fearing that Morley, chief secretary of Ireland, will order the police to make raids for the purpose of disarming the people. A leading English liberal has subscribed £100 to aid in buying arms for Orangemen of Armagh. Drill clubs are being organized by Armagh loyalists.

Chamberlain writes to the Belfast liberal association that an ordinary Englishman hardly recognizes at present the fact that there are two nations in Ireland, and when he does he will see that it would be as unfair to force Ulster protestants to submit to the Catholic nationalists as to expect the latter to accept, without appeal, the views of Englishmen and Scotchmen.

At a meeting of the London and counties liberal union, resolutions were adopted favoring in the main the principles of the home rule bill. Several amendments were noisily rejected.

Michael Davitt, in an interview, declared he would rouse the members of the national league in Ireland and America if Gladstone yielded to Chamberlain's demands for modification of the home rule bill. In reference to the opposition of the people of Ulster to home rule, Davitt said, scornfully: "Leave them alone to us. We will make short work of these gentry. They are not Irishmen, only English and Scotchmen who settled among us. It would be an absurdity to allow them to dictate to Irishmen how Ireland should be governed. The nationalists will wage war to the death against any plan which does not subject Ulster to the rule of a statutory parliament at Dublin."

A petition 317 yards long signed by [illegible] women of Ulster, has been handed in at the home office addressed to the queen. It beseeches her to withhold her assent from any home rule bill which may be passed. The first three signatures to the petition are those of the Duchess of Abercorn, the wife of Bishop Knox and Mrs Henderson of Norwood Tower, Belfast. They represent respectively the nobility, the church and the people.

Ferdinand James de Rothschild, liberal member of parliament for Aylesbury division, Buckinghamshire, has written a public letter opposing Gladstone's home rule bill and asking conservatives and liberals alike to petition against the adoption of the measure.

CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE.

LONDON, May 12.—Ministerialists say that an important concession will be announced in the house of commons to-morrow. The amendment to the bill, it is said, provides for a full representation of Ireland in the British parliament to vote on foreign questions, the budget, customs, and excise measures. The radical seceders will be contented with nothing short of regular representation of Ireland.

Lord Hartington is ready to form a ministry of moderates. Lord Salisbury has promised his support, although no conservatives will join Lord Hartington's cabinet. It is expected that Trevelyan will join Lord Hartington, but that Chamberlain will hold aloof. Gladstone's supporters threaten to bring about dissolution of parliament, but it is certain the queen would refuse her assent to dissolution.

Under the present prospect of defeat of the home rule bill, bank of Ireland stock rose to-day from 240 to 250.

ENGLAND.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, May 12.—At the Newmarket second spring meeting to-day the race for the Payne stakes, for three-year-olds, was won by Lord Zetland's colt Greyfriar first, A. S. Baird's colt St. Michael second, A. Taylor's colt "The Sun" third. There were ten starters. The Duke of Beaufort's colt Button Park was favorite, nine against four. Six to one was offered against Grey Friar and St Michael and twelve to one against "The Sun." Grey Friar won by two lengths, only a neck between second and third.

IN FAVOR OF BI-METALLISM.

LONDON, May 12.—At a conference to-day of members of the house of commons in favor of a bi-metallic currency, it was agreed to introduce a motion in the house of commons calling upon the government to open negotiations with the great commercial nations, to fix the ratio between gold and silver for an international currency.

THE ROYAL PROGRAMME CURTAILED.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—There has been a ceaseless downpour of rain ever since early yesterday afternoon and the royal programme has been curtailed.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.

THE SITUATION AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, May 12.—M. Papamichalopoulos who was summoned to form a new ministry, has declined because the king insisted that the ministry should be only temporary with the object of enabling the summoning of the chamber. The king then summoned M. Valvis. A ministry was formed and the chamber will probably be convoked within ten days, in order that the decision touching disarmament by the ministry may be ratified. The new ministry is as follows: M. Valvis, premier and minister of justice [illegible]

The [illegible] of the country for the present is paralyzed until [illegible] the ports will be maintained until a stable government has been formed and [illegible] defers to the wishes of the powers.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Preparations for a Stubborn Contest Over the Schooner Adams.

DIGBY, N. S., May 12.—Capt. Kinney and the whole of the crew belonging to the confiscated schooner David J. Adams arrived here to-day from St. Johns. All made their depositions on the seizure of the vessel. Their statements were taken in the strictest privacy, being written out by men under oath.

Capt. Scott of the steamer Lansdowne left Digby for Halifax at noon, and is expected to return on Friday. Chief Officer Hill and one seaman are in possession of the schooner. This morning High Sheriff Van Blarcom posted a writ of the vice-admiralty court on the mainmast of the schooner where it has remained all day.

On arrival of Capt. Kinney on the steamer Secret he was met by Capt. Scott, who demanded the papers of the seized vessel. Capt. Kinney refused to deliver them, and came ashore at once. Later in the day Capt. Kinney was served with a summons by the sheriff, commanding him to appear in the supreme court at Halifax, on a charge of violation of the fishing treaty of 1818, and certain acts of parliament. The document set forth that plaintiff, her majesty, claims £[illegible] for breach of convention.

To-morrow Capt. Kinney will serve a formal protest against the seizure, before Capt. Dakin, in charge of the Lansdowne, and Chief Officer Hill, the latter in charge of the schooner, and will demand her release.

Capt. Scott says: "The seizure of the Adams will make no difference whatever. If I have a chance to seize half a dozen more vessels to-night, I would do so without the least hesitation."

Consul General Phelan thinks the British government has no right to hold the Adams so long without making known the charges against her. He says he could get no satisfaction. Capt. Scott told him the vessel was held for violation of the fishing laws, while Collector Viets said it was for violation of the custom laws, and the vessel has been forced back and forth between naval officers and customs officers. The consul says he has made close inquiries into the report that the name of the Adams was covered by canvas, to conceal her identity, and was unable to find any foundation for the statement.

Capt. Kinney, of the Adams, says he did not buy any bait at Digby to be used for fishing in Canadian waters, and also denies that canvas was tacked over the ship's name. He admits that part of the name may have been covered by the cordage of the vessel, though not purposely.

CANADA.

ADVANCE IN TELEGRAPH STOCK.

MONTREAL, May 12.—The stock of the Montreal telegraph company bounded up about seven points to-day, on the strength of certain rumors. The report was that the Canadian Pacific has assumed the Western Union's lease of the Montreal & Dominion telegraph company's lines, and that a monopoly of the telegraph business in Canada would be held by the Canadian Pacific. Another rumor was that pooling arrangements had been entered into between the Canadian Pacific and the Western Union. All the information that can be got from Canadian Pacific officials on the subject is that the company desires to work harmoniously with all competitors.

CALIFORNIA.

HOME RULE MEETING.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Metropolitan hall was crowded to-night with an audience of prominent and influential citizens, gathered to give expression of their sentiments relative to the Irish bills introduced in the house of commons by W. E. Gladstone. M. M. Estee opened the meeting with a brief address, and then introduced Mayor Bartlett as chairman. The latter also spoke briefly. Other speakers were Philip A. Roach, public administrator, Justice McKinstry of the state supreme court, John P. Irish, Niles Searles and Cyrus Kohler. The speakers all expressed sympathy with Ireland and endorsed Gladstone's and Parnell's efforts to pass the Irish bills introduced by the former. Telegrams received from Washington from the following named persons, endorsing the object of the meeting, were read, viz: Hon. George Hearst, Hon. W. W. Morrow, Hon. W. S. Rosecrans and Hon. C. N. Felton. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the efforts of Gladstone and Parnell in behalf of Ireland. A cablegram expressing this sentiment was sent to Gladstone and Parnell to-night. Among prominent persons present were Gen. J. F. Sheehan, Cr[illegible] Haymond, D. M. Delmas, and most of the state and city officials.

A CHINESE CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Attorneys for the Chinese are privileged characters in the United States district court. The latest trick of the attorneys, and one which would seem to establish a bad precedent, was brought to light to-day before U. S. District Judge Sabin. Leah Sang, a Chinese passenger on the City of Peking, arriving here, had his friends apprised of his coming, and before he had been seen by the surveyor secured a writ of habeas corpus. The writs of the kind set forth that the petitioner was restrained of his liberty, the alleged fact being sworn to. This, however, was not the fact, as he had not yet been refused landing. Assistant U. S. Attorney Coon called the attention of Judge Sabin to the misstatement, and notwithstanding the fact that the Chinaman testified that he had been restrained of his liberty, the court refused to take cognizance of the subterfuge. Hearing of the case was continued.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

Judge Edmonds to-day ordered that to-morrow Frank Nortney and Michael Doane, and Richard Creighton on Friday, show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. These are the persons charged with attempt to bribe a jury to find a verdict in favor of defendant in the case of Florence Wright vs. the Geary street railroad company, which was decided for plaintiff in Judge Edmonds' court last week. The penalty upon conviction of contempt, is a fine of $500 or five days in jail, or both fine and imprisonment. The legislature has imposed a penalty upon conviction of a person charged with bribing a juror of not less than one or more than ten years in state prison.

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

A wrestling tournament for the middle weight championship of the coast and purse of $2[illegible]0, offered by J. C. Seymour, began to-night at Platt's hall. The opening match between Peter Stanovitch and Andre Christol was won by Christol in two successive falls, time respectively one minute and two and one-half minutes. The second contest between Sam Matthews and W. E. Gibbs, was won by the former in two straight falls, time, seven minutes first bout, and fourteen minutes second bout. The deciding match will take place to-morrow evening between the two winners of this evening.

TERRIBLE FIGHT AMONG INDIANS.

CHICO, May 12.—An old feud has for years existed between the two Indian families of Little Tom and John Young, at Prattville, and on Sunday it culminated in a fierce and bloody fight. Young went with his son Bony to Tom's cabin. They quarreled, and the fight began. Bony was instantly killed by a gunshot. Young was badly shot through the body, and Little Tom and his wife were horribly cut with a dirk-knife. They probably all will die.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

Louis Grandi, celebrated check raiser convicted last week of forgery, was to-day sentenced by Judge Murphy to fourteen years imprisonment in the Folsom state prison.

DEDICATION.

The ceremony of dedication of the new Odd Fellows building this city, in accordance with the prescribed forms, was held to-day by the grand lodge of the state.

FURTHER DECLINE IN SUGAR.

The California refinery reduced prices of sugars an eighth of a cent to-day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A GREAT YEAR FOR SEALS.

VICTORIA, May 12.—The run of seals along the coast is almost phenomenal in its excess, it being difficult to overstate their number, which appears to be countless. Herd after herd of thousands in number are wending their way to the north. Old sealers say that never in their recollection were the animals so numerous, and had it not been for unpropitious weather the catches of the schooners would have been enormous. Most of these vessels were in Pacheena the other day, driven there by stress of weather. The catch of the schooners Black Diamond, Adams and Active are to date respectively [illegible] and [illegible]. Several sealers returned to provision yesterday, and go out to-day.

A high wind for the past two days subsided last night in a heavy fall of rain. The weather is still unsettled.

The province appears on the eve of a great quartz excitement. Numerous new ledges are being opened and preparations made to work old discoveries.

Reports as to the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway are conflicting, but it is definitely known that the condition of the track in the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ASTORIA, May 12.—The republicans nominated the county officers, as follows: H. P. Parker, judge; B. R. Spedden, clerk; Clark Loughery, sheriff; P. H. Johnson and J. G. Nurnberg, commissioners; J. I. Warren, assessor; R. N. Carnahan, treasurer; G. I. Parker, surveyor; J. W. Gearhart, school superintendent; J. C. [illegible], coroner.

The Charms of the Creole Girls.

Cor. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

These creole girls again are in every way peculiar unto themselves. Many of them are decided beauties, nearly all are decided beauties, nearly all are charming in manner. The style of beauty, the outfit, the figure, the dressing of the hair, the carriage, the gait, the general appearance, each and all are peculiar. Once seen and they are not to be forgotten. They fairly take you by storm. They have unquestionably the smallest feet in America. One sees them here, there, everywhere, good sized, splendidly proportioned, plump as partridges, with feet—well, rarely above ones—not unfrequently twelves and thirteens, misses' sizes. The instep, too, high, arched, so exquisitely rounded—it's no use; come and see them for yourselves.

How the Bloom gets off the Peach.

"Meg" in the Buffalo Express.

There are a few old fashioned girls—God love them! But when a young woman is fairly launched into society—when as in Washington, she goes to three or four different balls, receptions or germans in the evening, flirting, dancing, her sweet, girlish charms revealed to the [illegible] eyes of every roue in whose arms she waltzes, going to her home in the gray of the morning, jaded, disheveled, with feverish cheeks and heavy eyes, only to be out and at it again the next night—how long does the bloom stay on the peach? Alas! the fruit ripens too fast.

Join the Procession

Of the "nobs," but don't fail to wear the celebrated Hanan's shoes, for now the best dressed men with the handsomest and shapeliest feet are they who have their "Hanan's" of Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

Sheridan has organized an old gents' base ball club. They intend to challenge the North Yamhill ladies' club soon.

Fred Riley, for obtaining money under false pretense from Mr. Dodge of Douglas county, now languishes in the penitentiary.

East Oregonian: Robert Looney, tried Saturday for sheep stealing, was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Ben Vaughn of Idaho, who has been visiting friends in Lane county, suddenly became insane, and was taken to the asylum last week.

Clint Dickey, of Echo, was riding last week, when his horse stumbled and fell with him, bruising him up badly and dislocating his left shoulder.

[illegible]: J. R. K[illegible] lost a $100 mare last week. Some parties put her in a corral, and in throwing her broke her neck, the animal dying in three minutes.

James Wallace, living near Albany, had the misfortune the other day to run a rusty nail into his knee, inflicting an injury from the effects of which he has since been laid up.

Astorian: Three weeks ago Sunday Harry Pierce started to take two men to Knappton in a [illegible]. Since then he has not been seen nor heard of, having totally disappeared. He had been working for Wm. Howe at his boat shop, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with.

The store of Frank Sutter in Coburg was burned early last Saturday morning. A keg of gunpowder exploded while the fire was burning and awakened the whole town. The goods in the store were all destroyed. The loss was about $4000; insurance $3000.

The new chapel just completed at the U. S. Indian training school at Chemawa was dedicated by Rev. E. I. Thompson, of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Ingle of Portland, who is at the head of the Presbyterian mission system of the northwest coast.

The prohibitionists of Lane county have nominated a woman for the office of county school superintendent. The lady named for the position is Miss Minerva Starr of Junction City, a graduate of the state university and a young lady eminently qualified to fill the office.

Grant's Pass Courier: Mrs. M. Roper, of M[illegible], while making up a bed, waked up a revolver which some one left to take a rest beneath the folds of the covers. The gun was in some way discharged, the bullet taking effect in Mrs. Roper's left leg—passing clear through the limb.

On Wednesday the board of trustees of Christian college and Oregon state normal school of Monmouth held a meeting and elected the following professors for the ensuing year: [illegible], D. T. Stanley, professor of mathematics; James Monroe Powell, A. M., professor of bookkeeping and natural sciences; Mills Dougherty, professor of languages; F[illegible] Campbell, A. B.

The *[illegible] Times* says that a juvenile hanging bee was held in that town recently. [illegible] assembled to lynch little [illegible] Springer, hung him to a beam and were going gleefully around their victim as he swung, black in the face and about ready to [illegible], when Mr. L. Hanser, who fortunately had business there at the moment, frustrated the tragedy. Such is the effect of [illegible] county vigilance committees.

Adams [illegible]: Monday morning Deputy Sheriff Simpson, while going to [illegible] to serve a warrant on somebody, was assailed by three men in ambush on top of the mountain near the high bridge. The officer was [illegible] and his horse shot through the head. The officer saved his life by [illegible] the ambush [illegible] the officer from whom the [illegible] to kill [illegible] the horse thief, [illegible]

Baker City Sagebrush: Baker City has a greater boom in this spring in the building line than was ever before known in its history. The improvements are of a substantial kind, in many cases of a very beautiful nature. The improvement is not in any one locality in our city, it extends all over it. On Main street brick and stone business houses are being built that would be a credit to a much larger place than Baker City. On First street there are a number of good business houses and dwellings being erected and in the other portions of our city fine residences are going up as fast as material can be found. There would be more improvements, but material for their building, of a proper quality, cannot be obtained, and as it is, we note the fact that considerable building material has and is being shipped here from Portland, Pendleton and North Powder. Real estate has advanced in price at least 50 per cent. all over the city, and on Main, First and Second streets the advance has far exceeded that, and good business locations bring large figures.

WASHINGTON.

A new G. A. R. post is to be instituted in Walla Walla, with twenty five charter members.

The Washington territory Pioneer association will hold its third annual reunion at Seattle on Tuesday, June 1.

At the recent city election in Tacoma [illegible] votes were cast, the anti-coolie labor ticket being successful by good majorities.

Rev. J. B. Chamberlain was thrown from a wagon at Dayton, by a runaway team, and his left leg broken just above the ankle.

Over $1000 has been raised by the citizens of Spokane Falls for the needy family of the man Rusk, who was recently killed by Indians.

J. B. [illegible]ller, formerly of Pomeroy, who has been practicing law at Ritzville, was indicted by the grand jury at Sprague for embezzling $60.

Al. W. Crowell, of Walla Walla, a writer of some repute in this section, has taken to writing dime novels for Beadle & Co. as a paying speculation.

Charley Palmer, aged 8 years, had his left leg broken in two places last Tuesday afternoon at Sprague while endeavoring to climb into a wagon.

The Whatcom *Reveille* says that Collector Beecher has issued orders to dismiss any employe in the customs service found drinking while on duty.

Hon. J. Smith's residence at Penawawa, occupied by J. P. Smith, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday afternoon. Most of the household goods were saved.

The combined daily capacity of the sawmills in Colville valley is something like 40,000 feet of lumber, and the output is consumed by the trade equally as fast as it is produced.

The May number of F. J. Smalley's *Northwest Magazine* just received, is largely devoted to written and pictured description of Seattle, making a handsome showing for that city.

At a charter election in Waitsburg May [illegible], [illegible] votes were cast. D. A. Preston was chosen mayor, and T. H. Stump, J. B. Caldwell, Frank Larton, L. S. Burgan and J. C. Smith councilmen.

Olympia [illegible]: The eastside logging camp is turning out some very fine spar timber, timber spars which would excite wonder and admiration at any international exposition on earth.

Walter McCalley, of Walla Walla, an employe in the [illegible] mills, [illegible]

The [illegible] is authority for the statement that not a Chinaman now lives in Lewis county, where there were 100 a year ago. There are said to be only fifty five now remaining in Seattle.

The California house, the principal hotel in Spokane Falls at the present time, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Friday night. The efficiency of the fire department and appliances prevented it.

Suit has been instituted by W. H. White, U. S. attorney, against the Hoquiam mill company for damages in trespassing on government lands. The case will be heard at the June term of court in Olympia.

Information is wanted by Sheriff Bowles, of Walla Walla, of the whereabouts of one Sidney Smith Merlin Cole. He was in Walla Walla about six years ago. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and aged about 38 years.

News comes from Asotin that a rumor is afloat there that the gang of horse thieves that has been bothering the people of Asotin county for some time, was overtaken in Grand Ronde valley and a number of them hung.

J. T. Tyler, sheriff of Yakima county, resigned his office last Friday, and left for parts unknown. The commissioners have appointed J. T. Parker to the vacancy. Tyler had become involved in trouble through bad habits.

Spokane Review: A corporation has just been organized in the city for the purpose of carrying on a general manufacturing business, the line being fanning mills, washing machines, pumps, safes, screens, and all kinds of ornamental building work.

Olympia Standard: One of the most beautiful pieces of timber that ever left Olympia was sent down the Sound this week, to serve as a flagstaff at Port Discovery. It was about eighteen inches in diameter at the butt, 150 feet long and as straight as a penholder.

Deputy Marshal Hamilton took G. W. Lunsted and O. H. Sjmison to the U. S. penitentiary, from Seattle the other day, the former to serve out a short sentence for smuggling, and the latter to be held for trial for burglary and larceny committed on the "Old Man House" reservation.

Yakima Farmer: The Yakimas had a wonderful experience at Goldendale court week. That village is strictly temperance, not a saloon in town, but then the drug stores and doctors do an extensive business in prescriptions, and, as near as we can learn, every man from over this way was snake bitten in crossing the Simcoe range and had to be heroically treated on arriving in the cold water town.

A woman named Mrs. Happer, who came in from the coal mines to Providence hospital, Seattle, for medical treatment, became insane a few days ago, and yesterday was examined before Probate Judge Wood and ordered committed to the hospital for the insane at Steilacoom.

Palouse Gazette: Articles of incorporation of the Spring Fountain water company were filed with the territorial secretary on the 1st inst. The business of the company as outlined by the articles, is to supply the city of Colfax with pure spring water for domestic [illegible] purposes.

The Colfax *Commoner* says that Paul Schultze has notified several settlers on [illegible] lands in Whitman county that the [illegible] within thirty days from that date of notice or their claims will be [illegible] without further notice.

The schooner True [illegible] that went ashore loaded with lumber for the entrance to Grays harbor, is to be a total wreck, and parties have been busy for several days, with teams, removing everything that is movable and valuable from her. A good part of the deck load has already washed ashore near [illegible] point.

Sheriff Bowles of Walla Walla has returned from a chase after [illegible] and two half-breed horse thieves who have been committing depredations in that county. It is thought these parties stole a horse from H[illegible] on the [illegible] and one from V. D. Lambert and from a farmer near the Oregon line.

The schooner Kate and Anna that came so near being wrecked, and was towed out of the breakers by the lifeboat, was beached at [illegible] for repairs, and is now about ready for sea again, having sustained no greater injury than having the calking started from her seams and the machinery considerably shaken up.

The Seattle *Times* says that Mr. O. C. Dewey of Wheeling, W. Va., who has been on the Sound for some time looking for a suitable location for a nail factory, has finally decided to build his works in Tacoma. Dr. Minor of Tacoma Saturday sold some water front property to the terminus [illegible] syndicate. The sale is supposed to have some connection with Dewey's enterprise.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Yakima county agricultural association at [illegible], the following persons were elected directors: D. R. Fish, G. Hill, A. J. Splawn, A. W. Engle, Samuel Hubbard Jr., Charles Carpenter, Wm. [illegible]. The following officers were elected: Charles Carpenter, president; Samuel Hubbard, Jr., secretary; A. W. Engle, treasurer.

A Chinaman has been arrested at Spokane Falls for having removed the figures fifty from a revenue stamp in a very skillful manner and pasted them on a $1 greenback in such a way as to make it appear as a $50 note. What is most singular is the fact that he succeeded in getting the bill changed, carrying away for it $50 in good money. He was not apprehended until some days afterward.

Tacoma News: Mrs. [illegible] Alling was in receipt of a telegram yesterday announcing the death of her mother in California. Her father died suddenly about six weeks ago from a stroke of paralysis. The deceased leaves an estate valued at from $10,000 to $15,000, in which Mrs. Alling has one-fourth interest. Mrs. Alling will go to California by the next steamer to look after the business. Mrs. Alling [illegible]

A company has just been incorporated at Spokane Falls under the name of the Spokane Manufacturing company for making pumps, fanning mills, [illegible]. The officers are: [illegible], president; J. B. Sargent, vice president; H. [illegible] Kelley, secretary; T. C. Simmons, treasurer; J. H. Prather, general manager; E. B. Childs, [illegible]. Directors: E. B. Childs, G. Simmons, H. [illegible] Kelley, J. J. Graves, J. H. Prather and B. Sargent. The capital stock of the concern is $10,000.

Sprague correspondence: The case of the Territory vs. Charles B[illegible], charged with the murder of Lewis Pelli at Fort Spokane, March [illegible], went to the jury at 7 o'clock Saturday night, and at 10 the jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The territory was represented by S. C. Hyde and S. G. McVillie and the defendant by N. H. Dudley and John H. [illegible] Jr. The defendant pleaded self defense but failed to establish the fact. The attorneys for defendant have filed a motion for a new trial.

Chehalis Valley [illegible]: The enterprising settlers of the Upper Wynoochie are just introducing stock in their farms, and will soon be as forehanded as their brethren in any other portion of the county. It is only about three years since this portion of the county was settled, many of the settlers going in with but little besides their bare hands and indomitable pluck with which to hew out farms and homes in the unbroken forests, and to-day the many comfortable residences dotting the banks of this beautiful stream denote the measure of their success.

The residence of Judge C. I. Young, of Tacoma, was entered some time during the early hours of Sunday morning and generally ransacked by burglars. They entered the judge's bedroom and took about $20 in coin from his pants pocket. The coin was about all they got. No one awoke in the house during the burglars' visit, and the theft was not discovered until morning. An attempt was made by some one to gain entrance into the dwelling house of Hill Harmon, at Steilacoom, early on Monday morning, but the burglar was scared away. Mr. Harmon took two shots at him with his pistol as he ran.

Walla Walla Union: In Portland we had a short interview with Maj. W. A. Jones, of the engineers, the officer who suggested the plans for a boat railway at The Dalles, upon which Congressman Hermann based his resolution appropriating $1,375,000 to construct the road, during which the major urged that local boards of trade and municipalities in the Inland Empire should strengthen Congressman Hermann by preparing, passing and forwarding memorials urging the appropriation, and that, if possible, men should be sent to Washington to urge the passage of the resolution. The Walla Walla board of trade might lead off in this matter.

At the meeting of the commissioners and trustees of the insane asylum yesterday, at Fort Steilacoom, the contract for furnishing the brick and doing the brick work on the new building for the insane was let to J. D. Rainey & Sons for the sum of $27,500. Mr. Hyde, who put in the lowest bid for this work, failed to come forward with the required bond for faithful performance of contract, and as Rainey & Sons had the next lowest bid they get the contract upon their filing the proper bond. Gilchrist & Co., who were awarded the contract for furnishing the lumber, yesterday filed their bond with the board, which was approved and accepted. Excavations for the new building are now in progress, the [illegible] doing the work.

Seattle [illegible]: Patrick McDonald, a woodsman recently employed by the [illegible] railroad company at Skookum bay, and formerly by Ben Turner of Olympia, was brought to the city by steamer Idle last evening to be tried for insanity. He is a [illegible] suspicious of him and [illegible] that he is taken by his neighbors as a [illegible] that the friends of a certain young lady were going to make him marry her [illegible], and he seemed to be in fear and used to carry his knife open in his pocket, and at last tried to borrow a gun. He was committed to Steilacoom by Judge Wood.

Chehalis Valley Vidette: While searching the records in the auditor's office this week a reporter unearthed a bit of rascality which was perpetrated in the county some two years ago, and has just been brought to light, by one Wm. J. Peall, once a real estate agent in Olympia, in the sale of the same piece of land to two different parties. The land was first sold to W. S. Ladd, of Portland, and immediately afterwards to J. W. Murphy, of Hoquiam. Neither party presented their deeds for record until recently, when Mr. Murphy was fortunate enough to present his deed to the auditor some two weeks in advance of Mr. Ladd, thereby securing title to the land. As to what the latter named gentleman will do we are not informed, but he will probably cause the arrest and punishment of Peall, who, we believe, is now residing at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Seattle Post Intelligencer: H. F. Levy accompanied his little steamer Lone Fisherman to Friday Harbor the early part of this week, and in conversation with a reporter yesterday stated what he thought of the enterprise of extracting and refining fish oil, now being developed at that place. The industry as yet is in a somewhat crude state, but gives promise of a very paying enterprise in a short time. While there the Oil company was engaged in extracting ammonia from fish. The fish were placed in a vessel and submitted to a pressure of steam, and the gas arising was conducted to a condenser, where the resultant was found to be 20 per cent. clear ammonia. Mr. Levy says the farmers among the islands can put in their extra time to an excellent advantage in catching dog fish, which abound in large quantities. The Oil company will send their boat to all points where the fish are caught, so the market will come to the producer. We may look for a large increase in this and kindred industries in the near future.

Spokane Review, May 9: News was received here yesterday of the singular disappearance of Mr. Morton, a brother-in-law of E. M. Cowley, of Cowley's bridge. Mr. Morton for some time kept the hotel at the bridge, but a short time ago leased the hotel and went on a ranch on the Newman lake, about three miles from the bridge. Nine days ago he left his home to go and look for some horses, stating that he would not be absent more than two hours, and since that time nothing has been heard from him. He also told a neighbor that he would be absent only two hours. Two days ago his neighbors and friends became alarmed at his disappearance and they all turned out for a general search, but up to last evening no tidings of the missing man had been discovered. M. M. Cowley and a party rode all Friday night, and were in the saddle yesterday afternoon. All the neighbors seem to be of the opinion that the man has been murdered by Indians. We seriously hope that Mr. Morton will turn up all right, but from the reports there is little hope that he will.

PRESERVING WOOD.

A New Enterprise for the Protection of Wharves and Piling from the Teredo.

E. C. Manning, of Washington City, who is a member of the North Carolina Oil & Creosote company, located at Wilmington, N. C., has informed a representative of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* that his company has concluded to locate a plant as near as it can to Puget Sound and engage extensively in the manufacture of carbonized and wood-creosoted timber piles and cross ties. The carbonizing process, as described by Mr. Manning, consists in taking ordinary peeled piles or other suitable timber and subjecting it to an radiant heat within suitable cylindrical furnace in such a way as to drive out of the timber most of its sap and albuminous matter—ordinarily about five pounds to the square foot—drying the inside of the timber, charring its surface, and leaving the wood with its pores well [illegible] and in condition to be completely filled with the wood creosote oil thereafter applied to it. Charred timber once thoroughly carbonized will not crack or be subsequently exposed to the sun and air. If further properly treated with wood creosote oil, it will withstand all attacks of atmospheric moisture and animal life and will last for years [illegible]. This process for carbonizing timber is such that it does not injure the fiber at the interior of the wood. Although other and [illegible] properly applied methods of dry heating and [illegible] creosoting may render timber [illegible] the [illegible] none of [illegible] so far [illegible] objectionable [illegible] extends the coagulating and antiseptic effects entirely through the timber to its center.

Charring the surface alone is sufficient to preserve wood from decay, for timber [illegible] protect it from the attacks of the teredo, or shipworm, a fact which is well known [illegible] the preservation [illegible] assured.

ON TO AINSWORTH.

The Northern Pacific to be Completed to Tacoma by [illegible] November to December.

Walla Walla Union.

In an appropriate [illegible] news of this section.

In an interview with Mr. C. H. Wright, that gentleman stated that the switch back [illegible] completed and the [illegible] will be running from St. Paul to Tacoma [illegible] next Christmas [illegible]

[illegible] A Tacoma Mr. Wright also stated that the favored and would guarantee support toward the road from Walla Walla to Ainsworth. [illegible] and we learned that Mr. Wright will probably visit Walla Walla before he returns [illegible] the [illegible] possibly he will decide to meet a committee at Wallula and there talk the matter over. We also learned from a reliable source that if the people will grade the road between Walla Walla and Ainsworth, a company, with ample capital, will be organized to finish and iron the road and operate it in the interest of Walla Walla and tributary country, and that the company will give those who subscribe to the cost of grading stock in the company, at par, to the amount of their individual subscriptions. Nothing in relation to probable rates to and from Ainsworth and over the Northern Pacific was learned. That is a subject for further consideration. Strong preference was expressed for the [illegible] route by the parties who propose to run and operate the road. Let us grade the road.

THE SCHOOL LAND QUESTION.

The Injustice Done by Commissioner Sparks's Recent Decision to Honest Settlers.

Walla Walla Statesman.

The Washington territory legislature some years ago passed a law providing for leasing the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land in the territory set aside for school purposes. Nearly the entire body of school lands in the territory was leased and put under cultivation, and much of it was fenced. The recent fence law enacted by congress forbids the fencing of public lands. Sparks holds that the school lands of Washington territory are still part of the public domain, and the occupants who put fences about them are trespassers and liable to prosecution. He has ordered suits to be brought against a number of persons who occupy those lands under lease provided by the Washington territory legislature. The commissioners of this and other counties, armed with the power given them by the legislature, have leased these lands to a class of men who are reckoned as the bone and sinew of the county. They have cultivated and improved these lands in good faith—have gone to great expense in making homes, with the idea that when the territory is admitted as a state they would have the first chance to purchase the lands. But now, under the late ruling, which we have good reasons for believing was instigated by a notorious gang of land sharks in this city, all the work of these honest men will be thrown away, and it is even whispered that some who took up timber lands in the school sections are to be prosecuted and even punished. Of course the law must take its course and there is no alternative but for the federal officials to carry out their instructions. To have their improvements wrested from them is bad enough, but to punish men for what they have done in ignorance of the law is simply ridiculous.

THE OREGON PACIFIC.

Daily Trains—Fast Time and Connecting Stage from Albany—Other Interesting Notes Concerning the Road.

Albany Herald.

The managers of the Oregon Pacific railroad expect to run daily trains between Yaquina and Corvallis, also, a daily stage line between the latter town and Albany. The roadbed on the portion of the road now completed is becoming solid, and with increased facilities for speed it is the intention to run on much faster time, so that passengers leaving here in the morning can reach Yaquina the same evening.

Mr. W. B. Rice, of the Oregon Pacific railroad, was in Eugene City this week and informed the *Guard* that his company has purchased the [illegible] fine new steamship that will make the trip from San Francisco to the Yaquina bar in thirty hours, and that she is now loading with steel rails in New York to complete the road to Albany. When this is effected the time schedule of the Yaquina road will be changed so that passengers leaving Eugene at 7 A M will be due at Yaquina at 5:40 P M of the same day. Arrangements will also be made by which shippers will receive their freight from Yaquina without break. The Oregon Pacific will then be a paying investment and no mistake.

Yaquina promises to be a most popular summer resort this season and already several excursions over the Oregon Pacific are being planned. When daily trains are put on traffic over the road will undoubtedly be increased, and after connection is made with the O & C R R to Albany it will be a great convenience to passengers and will be the means of causing many more to visit the sounding sea at Yaquina.

Adventist Conference.

WALLA WALLA, May 10.

The next annual session of the Upper Columbia conference, for the transaction of conference business, will be held in connection with the camp meeting at Walla Walla, May 26 to June 1, 1886.

Let all churches see that delegates are appointed and furnished with credentials, and that the necessary reports are made out, and sent to the conference secretary, E. G. Walker, Rock Creek, Spokane county, W. T.

H. W. DECKER, President.

BALDY'S BATTLE.

The Man who Laid out Three Indians on the Columbia River Tells his Story.

Lincoln County Times.

When in Sprague last week we took occasion to call on "Baldy" Huff, the man who killed three Indians at Billy White's place, on the Columbia river just across from the reservation and near the mouth of the Okanagan. "It was along in the forenoon," says Baldy, "when Cooper, who was with me at the cabin, noticed three Indians cross from the reservation in a canoe. They were drunk and had a bottle of whisky with them. Cooper and I took a drink with them. One of the Indians was so drunk that he fell into the river and was dripping wet when he entered our cabin. We took his (the Indian's) shirt off and proceeded to dry it. While this was going on Indian Jim wanted me to go to our dugout cellar and get flour and bacon he had stored there. I took a piece of candle and went out, the three Indians following me. When I got inside I lit the candle, when Jim, who had the reputation of being a bad man, noticed a five-gallon keg of vinegar that we had bought from Bartol & Conlee. Jim shut the door and demanded that I give him some whisky. I told him it was only vinegar. Two of the Indians had rocks in their hands, the other had a broken wagon spoke. I saw there would be trouble and started to get out of the door. One of them caught me by the neck and shirt, another grabbed me by the waist and the third got hold of my legs. I had a navy revolver stuck inside of my outside shirt. By a sudden, quick jerk I was able to get hold of the gun, and fired at the Indian who had me by the neck. I put three balls in him. He fell directly in front of the door and I could not get out. With the first shot the candle went out, and the other red devils clung to me. I struck out with my fist and knocked the one down that had me by the waist. I did not wait to fire any more in the dark. I struck a match and then Jim came bounding at me. I shot him in the mouth by the light of the match, then wheeled and shot the third and last Indian in the stomach. Pulling the dead body away from the door I made my way out. I had killed all three of them.

Mounting a horse I was soon out of reach of any Indians who might pursue me. I killed them in self defense. Cooper and I kept whisky there for our own use only. I am awaiting the action of the authorities in this matter and I do not desire to leave here till everything is investigated."

Baldy showed the shirt he had on at the time and it was torn [illegible] at the neck. We have known Mr. Huff a number of years and although he is not a man to be fooled with he is not inclined to be quarrelsome, and it is our belief that he would not have killed those Indians had he not been sure his own life was in danger. A man shut in a dark cellar with three crazy drunken devils is not apt to take many chances, and most men would have done as Huff did. The [illegible] grand jury will look into the case.

FARM NOTES.

The early strawberry crop in some parts of Eastern Washington is said to have been injured by frost.

Heavy frosts killed the fruit prospects in the Yakima country. Walla Walla valley fruits were not injured by frosts to an appreciable degree.

The six creameries which will soon be in operation in Oregon and Washington will consume the milk of at least 2400 cows and also butter [illegible]

The [illegible] Klickitat county, W. T., are all doing well and promise a large yield this year. The [illegible] of the plains never looked better than they do now.

Medford [illegible]: A cold wave swept over Southern Oregon last week, bringing with it a frost that destroyed fully one-third of this season's fruit. In some localities it was reported that the fruit was entirely destroyed, but the general opinion is that if we are able to [illegible] sufficient fruit to supply home demand this year.

Yakima [illegible]: Fruit trees are [illegible] the North Yakima [illegible] specimens of [illegible] farm of [illegible] of Horse Heaven, the stalks of which were two feet high May 1, and raised without irrigation.

East Oregonian: The amount of wheat shipped from Umatilla and Morrow counties from August, 1885, up to April, 1886, is about [illegible] 2,000,000 bushels. Besides this probably half a million bushels of Umatilla county wheat went East over the Northern Pacific. There are still several hundred thousand bushels in the country not yet sold or shipped. Then a large amount has been used by our own millers, and another considerable quantity has been held in reserve for full seeding. The total produced last year was therefore probably no less than four million bushels.

Ashland Tidings: On Friday night last the mercury went down to 25 deg. in Ashland, and a large portion of the growing fruit crop in this valley was destroyed. It is impossible to ascertain yet anywhere nearly the exact extent of the damage, but it is estimated that from 60 to 90 per cent of all the peaches, plums, cherries, apricots and almonds in the valley have been killed, and the apples and pears have also been badly damaged. Strawberries in bloom were killed, but there will be plenty of new blooms. Whether the blackberry crop is hurt is not determined yet. This was not a frost but a freeze, such as destroyed the entire orange crop of Florida this year.

NECROLOGY.

Hugh Gallagher, a much respected citizen of North Yamhill, died last Monday of consumption.

Mrs. Nancy H. Cornwall, widow of the late Rev. J. A. Cornwall, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Anna C. Shinn, aged 7[illegible] years 4 months and 2 days. She crossed the plains with her husband in 1846, and was, therefore, one of the early pioneers of Oregon, and had a wide circle of relatives and friends. The remains were taken to her former home in Forest Grove for burial.

John Ross, an old pioneer, died recently at Seattle of consumption, aged about [illegible] years. He came to Seattle from Harrison county, Ohio, his native state, late in the year 1852, and has resided there since with the exception of one year spent in Oregon from 18[illegible] to 18[illegible], during which time he married Miss McMillan, of Salem. He led a sober, industrious, blameless life. Being of an unobtrusive disposition he never was much engaged in public affairs, but frequently occupied minor offices in the gift of the people, and to a large degree possessed the confidence and respect of those who knew him well. His wife, two [illegible] and [illegible] sons [illegible] survive him.

A TALK WITH MR. HOWELLS.

His Meeting with Craddock—Some Chat About Magazine Writing.

[illegible]

W. D. Howells, the novelist, is in the city. He has come here, he says, for rest and recreation. He will probably remain a month. I met him this morning and talked with him for over an hour. Mr. Howells is rather short in stature, but so well proportioned that he looks taller than he really is. He has grown very gray within the last ten years, but his face is as full [illegible] as many men scarcely half his age. He talks well, but shows a modest disinclination to speak too freely of himself or his works. I asked him how he liked New York. He replied that he had not gone there, nor did he intend to. He thinks Boston is the most delightful residence city in America. It was expected when he formed his present engagement with *Harper's Magazine* that he would make New York his home, but he finds he can discharge the duties of his position quite as well in Boston, and for that reason he will continue to reside there. I asked him what he thought of Miss Murfree, whose sketches over the *nom de plume* of Charles Egbert Craddock have attracted such widespread attention of late years. He replied that the girl was a genius and her future a very promising one.

"I remember," said he, "her first contribution to the *Atlantic*. The manuscript was sent to me for examination. I read it with great pleasure. I am greatly mistaken, I said to myself, if here is not a new star in the literary firmament. I glanced at the signature of M. N. Murfree. The chirography was bold and masculine. Some clever young barrister, I again soliloquized, trying to eke out a scanty income by devoting his leisure hours to magazine work. Whereupon I wrote M. N. Murfree, telling him it was an injustice to himself to print a production of so high an order anonymously, and that while Charles Egbert Craddock, as a pseudonym, was very pretty and all that, it would be better to make known his identity from the start. The answer which came a few days later, said there were family reasons why it was not advisable to disclose the author's identity then, but that this would probably be done at some future time.

"My first meeting with Miss Murfree was very droll," continued Mr. Howells, with a hearty laugh. "She had been writing for the *Atlantic* a couple of years. One day Osgood dropped in at my library. 'Craddock's in town,' he said.
'He will dine with me to-night.
us at dinner?' I told Osgood I had
ment for that night, but would
appearance if only for a few
It had never occurred to my
was not a man, and I had often
him to my fancy in imagination
look and act. After Osgood
up Aldrich and told him about it
said nothing but death would
ing present, for if there was one
world he wanted to see it was
Osgood told Lawrence Barrett
rett promised to be there, too.
that I was the first of the
two strange ladies in the drawing
Craddock. Osgood enjoyed my
a moment, and then he said:
me present you to Miss M. N.
we all know as Charles Egbert Craddock
other lady was Miss Murfree's
I was greatly surprised, and
heartily at my confusion.
laughter when Aldrich came
waited to see how Barrett
think he was the most
saw. He could do nothing
but grin—yes, actually grin.
model of elegance and dignity
did it, and he stammered and
he attempted to speak that
roared until their sides ached."

"Then it appears, Mr. Howells,
Miss Murfree's first essay in the
did not share the usual fate of
uted by unknown persons, for
pression is that no matter how
be they are usually tossed into the
without undergoing the formality

"I know that impression
Howells, "but it is not a correct
editors, as they are called, of all
magazines, are on the lookout
new talent. What so unreasonable
suppose that skilled men
talent unless accompanied by
writer of prominence. Of course
one has a great mass of rubbish
it is all carefully examined
something of merit may be found

"Then there is no truth in the
casionally hears that you or
B. Aldrich, or some other distinguished
letters, has written something
sent it to one of the magazines
rejected on account of its alleged

"There is absolutely no truth
I believe Bayard Taylor did it
only authenticated case I know of

"Are magazine writers well paid
work?"

"As a rule yes. A few years ago
was considered a fair remuneration
artistically increased, until now
quently $20 a page is paid."

"Do our magazines meet with any
from the English public now as
couple of years ago?"

"More. The sale of all our
zines is constantly on the increase
In traveling about the country
great heaps of American magazines
stalls in the railway stations, while
side, obscure and almost neglected
found half a dozen copies of Cornhill
other British periodical."

"Every literary man who has
ber of works," I said, "is supposed
some particular one with more
the others. Charles Dickens, for
of 'David Copperfield' as the one
he liked the best. Have you any
among those you have written?"

"I can't say that I'm in love with
books, but, on the whole, I like
'Conclusion' best, and after that
ere Country.'"

"Does your work ever become
you, or, I might ask, do you
you know you are not doing yourself

"No; my work never tires me
thoroughly. How good it may be
to judge. But whether good or bad
my best effort. I don't know how
wise. In that respect I am like a
who once held a responsible
tion. When a man came to him
he would say: 'You don't know
This simple remark had the
making the would be briber feel
committed a terrible *faux pas*
resulted in his beating a hasty
asking for an explanation. In
friend saved his honor and
enemy. It is so with me. I don't
to slur my work."

A FALLEN MAN.

Springfield Republican.

Ex Senator Ferry, of Michigan,
from his country and a fugitive
The New York *World* publishes
comes from a Lake state man,
stances following the senator's
Ferry was in the senate eighteen
them as president pro tem, and
day—the Sunday intervening
Grant's retirement and President
auguration—was acting vice
ident of the United States. The
of his term at Washington
to him or his office. The
his Chicago lumber yard and
est in Michigan pine lands
public estimated it, had
beyond his means, became
fu. scandals and contracted
People have not forgotten
whipped in the National
by a young woman whose
her father. The senator
der a bed to escape his assailants
after sent the father an
Pennsylvania railroad for
Ferry's official position
ure, but when, several
ler, the republican machine
cal influence failed to
ing at the eighty-first
sued him with warrants for
counts, and he fled from the
charged with various
including forgery. Since
been roaming over Europe
I aye President Arthur appointed
mission after Minister Hunt's
pily failed. Mr. Ferry's
partner in business
to make money enough to
debts and possibly
tions so that he may return to
The picture is a sad one.
fallen."

KEEP THEM OUT.

New York Times.

The boycotters arrested recently
starve out Mrs. Landgraf,
recent importations into this
are unable even to speak the
less to understand American
men who rioted in Williamsburg
kill policemen there are of the
persons engaged in fomenting
ingmen's meetings are, almost
ception, foreigners who have
our shores only a brief
make incendiary speeches
to discuss labor problems
category. The mobs which
in Chicago and engaged in
kee and elsewhere, are also
them unable to speak or
Judging from the statements
in their own behalf, they left
to escape oppression and
for their work. In some
parture was due to the
eign police. Yet these
kindly, nay even welcomed
opportunity of earning
ing better than they
abroad. In requital, they
gether to counsel and
murder, and to indulge in
continuance would mean the
free government. It is
mission of this undesirable
who are evidently as yet
or enjoy the blessings
free government founded
by law. The policy of the
henceforth be to restrict
gration.

Blaine's Friends

The Washington Evening
says: It is reported that
man and secretary of the
al campaign committee
Monday night last, was
uring of strength between
anti Blaine elements, and
Blaine, in the election of
ginia as chairman, and
sylvania as secretary,
sitions who can be depended

BEGINNING

It is now understood
can be exercised in the
of the committee, it
Blaine men for
Blaine sentiment
[illegible]
been so managed
ing congressional
those
who are friendly
flamed

THE PORTLAND LEVEE.

U. S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon.

Wednesday, May 12, 1886.

George A. Coffin, Albert Marvin and Lucinda Marvin, his wife, Stephen Coffin Jr., W. W. Coffin and Earnest Coffin v. City of Portland and Portland & Wallamet Valley Railway Company.—No 11[illegible].—Suit in equity to declare and enforce a resulting trust.

(1) DEDICATION TO PUBLIC USE. A dedication of real property to public use as a levee or landing on the bank of a navigable water implies and vests in the public a right to use the same without a grantee being named or in existence, and it rests with the legislature as the representative of the public to regulate such use and to promote the same by improving the premises directly or through the agency of the municipal corporation within whose limits the same are situated or otherwise.

(2) IDEM—ACCEPTANCE AND CONTINUANCE OF.—No formal acceptance of such dedication is necessary nor does the existence of such easement depend on the extent of the use or improvement of the premises or that they are used or improved at all.

(3) DEDICATION OF A PUBLIC LEVEE.—In 1850 the occupants of the Portland land claim dedicated a strip of ground on the river within the limits of the town they had laid out thereon as a "Public levee" and so designated it on the plat. Held, that the intent and understanding of the [illegible] to dedicate the property to public use as a [illegible] for the use of water craft and the transfer of freight and passengers to and from the [illegible]

(4) POWER OF THE STATE OVER DEDICATION TO PUBLIC USE. The state may regulate the use of and [illegible] public landing and authorize the [illegible] for the maintenance of [illegible] wharves thereon but it has no interest [illegible] property, and cannot devote [illegible] to any use inconsistent with the dedication and if it undertakes to do [illegible] the property is not affected by the act nor will [illegible] thereby revert to the donor or his heirs.

(5) ACT OF 188[illegible] CONCERNING THE LEVEE.—The act of 188[illegible] purporting to give the P. & W. V. [illegible] right to use and improve the levee as a [illegible] for the construction of wharves [illegible] and terminal railway facilities the [illegible] for the public use.

DEADY, J.

This suit is brought by the plaintiffs to have declared and enforced a resulting trust in a parcel of land in Portland known as the "Public Levee."

The case was heard on a demurrer to the bill on the grounds of a want of equity therein and of jurisdiction in the court.

From the bill it appears that the plaintiffs are citizens of Oregon and the defendants are corporations existing under the laws of Oregon—the one a municipal and the other a private corporation; that prior to September 27, 1850, Stephen Coffin, D. H. Lownsdale and W. W. Chapman were in the occupation, as partners, of a tract of land containing about 640 acres, situate on the west bank of the Wallamet river, including said public levee, and then known as the Portland land claim; that prior to said date said occupants caused said claim to be laid off in lots and blocks, streets, public squares and places, including a public levee on the bank of the river between the east line of Water street and low water mark and extending southerly from the south line of Jefferson street about 520 feet, and about 1[illegible] feet in width at the north end and 350 feet at the south end, and a map thereof to be made commonly known as the Brady map, and then and thereby dedicated said levee to the public; and for more than twenty years thereafter jointly and severally sold and conveyed lots in the town of Portland by said map; that on March 10, 1852, said occupants, in order to comply with the donation act of Sept. 27, 1850, and become settlers thereunder, divided said claim between themselves, whereby said levee was included in the donation of Stephen Coffin, who, during the year 18[illegible], received a patent certificate for the same, upon which a patent was afterwards issued to him by the United States; that at the time of said division said occupants covenanted with each other as follows: "That he will fulfill and perform all contracts and agreements which he has heretofore entered into with the others or with each of them or with other persons respecting the said tract of land or any part thereof"; that said Coffin continued to recognize said dedication, and between the issuing of said patent certificate and January 23, 18[illegible], sold and conveyed lots within his donation by said Brady map; that the inhabitants of Portland were incorporated by the act of January 23, 1851, and have ever since existed as a municipal corporation by that name, and the common council thereof on April [illegible], 185[illegible], adopted said Brady map and the same was and continued to be in general use with the knowledge of said Coffin from and after the spring of 1850; that on January 23, 18[illegible], said Coffin executed a deed to Portland without consideration of said levee tract, in trust for the use of a public levee or landing, reserving therein to himself all rights for a public ferry thereon, but Portland had no power to take said conveyance, or execute the trust therein contained and the same is null and void, and in the year 1871 in consideration of $[illegible] Coffin executed another deed to Portland relinquishing the alleged ferry right.

The bill then avers that the deed of 1871 gave Portland no additional right in the premises, the same having been previously dedicated by the grantor to the public, and the deed of 18[illegible] was only intended to extinguish said ferry right and to enable the corporation to hold the premises in trust for the use of a public landing or levee discharged of such right; that in 1871 said premises were of the value of $50,000, and that in obtaining the conveyance of that year, Portland falsely and fraudulently represented that it intended to hold and devote said premises for the use of a public levee or landing, by reason of which representations said Coffin was induced to make the same, and Portland had no right to take such conveyance except to extinguish said ferry right and the same is void for any other purpose; that neither Portland, the state nor the public has ever made any use of the premises as a public levee or landing; that said dedication was made in the belief that the same would be advantageous to the public and Portland, but it is contrary to public policy for either Portland or the state to maintain a free public levee or landing at any place in the former nor could any charge be made for the same consistent with the dedication; that since said dedication was made the unimproved shores and banks of rivers have ceased to be used as a place for the deposit and shipment of goods, and the custom is to use wharves and warehouses, in the construction of which within the limits of Portland there has already been expended $[illegible],000 and there is yet river front owned by private persons that may be devoted to such purpose; that the premises cannot be used as a landing or levee unless improved and it would be contrary to law and public policy for Portland to attempt to collect taxes from the owners of private wharves or other property for the purpose of constructing free wharves thereon and to become liable for freight deposited there; that the primary purpose of the dedication was for "a public levee, which is doubtful and uncertain and unknown to the law, science or history," and therefore void.

That by the act of February [illegible], 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the construction to the city of Portland of the uncompleted portion of the narrow-gauge system of railways now in operation in Western Oregon, and to provide terminal facilities therefor upon the public grounds in said city," the trust created by said dedication is renounced and abrogated by the sovereign legislative power of the state and it is now unlawful for Portland to hold said premises as a public levee and there arises thereby a resulting trust of said premises in favor of complainants; that said railway company claims the right under said act of 1885 to appropriate the premises to its use as a depot on making compensation to Portland for any right it may have therein, and is [illegible] and threatening to obtain possession of the same for that purpose; that the premises are of the present value of $70,000, and that Portland has expended $[illegible] thereon; that the plaintiffs are the heirs at law of Stephen Coffin, except Albert Marvin, the husband of Lucinda Marvin, and before commencing this suit they gave notice to Portland that they were willing to repay it all sums of money expended on said levee; wherefore they pray that a resulting trust of said premises be declared in their favor and enforced against the defendant Portland by requiring it to convey the same to the plaintiffs and that the railway company be declared to have no right to enter upon or use the premises.

The dedication of this property, as a public levee or landing by Stephen Coffin in 18[illegible], and the continued recognition thereof during his life is stated and admitted in the bill. The naked dry legal title was all that remained in him thereafter and that passed to Portland by his deed of 18[illegible] subject to this easement. The reservation therein of a private ferry right or landing on the premises was probably void as being inconsistent with the prior unqualified dedication of the premises to the use of a public levee or landing. This being so, nothing passed by the deed of 1871, which according to the bill was only intended to extinguish this alleged ferry right.

In short the transaction had no other effect than to give an old pioneer a few hundred dollars, to smooth the path of his declining years, and this was all that was probably intended by those who managed the transaction.

But it is said, that the original dedication is void for want of certainty, because the term

THE PORTLAND LEVEE.

U. S. Circuit Court, District of Oregon

Wednesday May 12 1886

A. Coffin Albert Marvin and Lucinda Marvin his wife, Stephen Coffin Jr, W W Coffin and Earnest Coffin v City of Portland and Portland & Wallamet Valley Railway Company—No. 1177—Suit in equity to declare and enforce a resulting trust.

DEDICATION TO PUBLIC USE A dedication of real property to public use as a levee or landing on the bank of a navigable water implies and vests in the public a right to use the same without a grantee being named or in existence and vests with the legislature, as the representative of the public to regulate such use and to promote the same by improving the premises directly or through the agency of the municipal corporation within whose limits the same are situated or otherwise.

SAME—ACCEPTANCE AND CONTINUANCE OF —No formal acceptance of such dedication is necessary, nor does the existence of such easement depend on the extent of the use or improvement of the premises, or that they are used or improved at all.

DEDICATION FOR A "PUBLIC LEVEE"—In 1850 the occupants of the Portland land claim dedicated a strip of ground on the river within the limits of the town they had laid out thereon, as a "public levee" and so designated it on the plat of the survey Held that the intent and understanding was to dedicate the property to public use as a landing place for the use of water craft and the transfer of freight and passengers to and from the river

POWER OF THE STATE OVER DEDICATION TO PUBLIC USES.—The state may regulate the use of and improve the public landing, and authorize the collection of tolls for the maintainance of wharves and war-houses thereon but it has no interest in the property and cannot devote the subject to any use clearly inconsistent with the purpose of the dedication and if it undertake to do so, the property is not affected by the act nor will it thereby revert to the donor or his heirs.

ACT OF 1885 CONCERNING THE LEVEE —The act of 1885 (Ses. L., 100) construed to give the P & W V R y Co. the right to use and improve the levee as a public landing by the construction of wharves, warehouses and terminal railway facilities thereon for the public use

DEADY, J.

This suit is brought by the plaintiffs to have declared and enforced a resulting trust in a parcel of land in Portland known as the "Public Levee."

The case was heard on a demurrer to the bill on the grounds of a want of equity therein and jurisdiction in the court.

From the bill it appears that the plaintiffs are citizens of Oregon, and the defendants are corporations existing under the laws of Oregon—the one a municipal and the other a private corporation that prior to September 27, 1850, Stephen Coffin, D H. Lownsdale and W. W. Chapman were in the occupation, as partners, of a tract of land containing about 640 acres, situate on the west bank of the Wallamet river, including said public levee, and then known as the Portland land claim that prior to said date said occupants caused said claim to be laid off in lots and blocks, streets, public squares and places, including a public levee on the bank of the river between the east line of Water street and low water mark and extending southerly from the south line of Jefferson street about 520 feet, and about 150 feet in width at the north end and 330 feet at the south end, and a map thereof was made, commonly known as the Brady map, and then and thereby dedicated said levee to the public, and for more than twenty years thereafter jointly and severally sold and conveyed lots in the town of Portland by said map, that on March 10, 1852, said occupants, in order to comply with the donation act of Sept. 27, 1850, and become settlers thereunder, divided said claim between themselves, whereby said levee was included in the donation of Stephen Coffin, who, during the year 1854, received a patent certificate for the same, upon which a patent was afterwards issued to him by the United States, that at the time of said division said occupants covenanted with each other as follows "That he will fulfill and perform all contracts and agreements which he has heretofore entered into with the others or with each of them or with other persons respecting the said tract of land or any part thereof" that said Coffin continued to recognize said dedication, and between the issuing of said patent certificate and January 23, 1865, sold and conveyed lots within his donation by said Brady map; that the inhabitants of Portland were incorporated by the act of January 23, 1851, and have ever since existed as a municipal corporation by that name, and the common council thereof on April 29, 1852, adopted said Brady map, and the same was and continued to be in general use with the knowledge of said Coffin from and after the spring of 1850, that on January 23, 1865, said Coffin executed a deed to Portland, "without consideration" of said "levee or landing," in trust for the use of a public levee or landing," reserving therein to himself the rights for a public ferry thereon, but Portland had no power to take said conveyance, or execute the trust therein contained, and the same is null and void, and in the year 1871, in consideration of $2500, Coffin executed another deed to Portland, relinquishing the alleged ferry right.

The bill then avers that the deed of 1871 gave Portland no additional right in the premises, the same having been previously dedicated by the grantor, both by parol and the deed of 1865, and was only intended to extinguish said ferry right and to enable the corporation to hold the premises "in trust for the use of a public land or levee," discharged of such right that in 1871 said premises were of the value of $50 000, that in obtaining the conveyance of that year, Portland "falsely and fraudulently represented" that it intended "to hold and devote said premises for the use of a public levee or landing," by reason of which representations Coffin was induced to make the same, and Portland had no right to take said conveyance except to extinguish said ferry right and the same is void for any other purpose, that neither Portland, the state nor the public has ever made any use of the premises as a public levee or landing that said dedication was made in the belief that the same would be advantageous to the public and Portland, but it is contrary to public policy for either Portland or the state to maintain a free public levee or landing at any place in the former, nor could any charge be made for the same consistent with the dedication, that since said dedication was made the unimproved shores and banks of the river have ceased to be used as a place for the landing and shipment of goods, and the custom is to use wharves and warehouses, in the construction of which within the limits of Portland there has already been expended $2 000,000, and there is yet river front owned by private persons that may be devoted to such purpose that the premises cannot be used as a landing or levee unless improved, and it would be contrary to law and public policy for Portland to attempt to collect taxes from the owners of private wharves and other property for the purpose of constructing free wharves thereon, and to become liable for freight deposited there, that the primary purpose of the dedication was for "a public levee," which "is doubtful and uncertain and unknown to the law, science or history," and therefore void.

That by the act of February 24 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the construction to the city of Portland of the uncompleted portion of the narrow-gauge system of railways now in operation in Western Oregon, and to provide terminal facilities therefor upon the public levee in said city," the trust created by said dedication is "renounced and abrogated by the sovereign legislative power of the state," and it became unlawful for Portland to hold said premises as a public levee, and there arises thereby a resulting trust of said premises in favor of complainants that said railway company claims the premises under said act of 1885 to appropriate the same to its use as a depot on making compensation to Portland for any right it may have therein, and "is striving and threatening to obtain possession" of the same for that purpose that the premises are of the present value of $[illegible], and Portland has expended $1100 thereon, that the plaintiffs are the heirs at law of Stephen Coffin, except Albert Marvin, the husband of Lucinda Marvin, and before commencing this suit they gave notice to Portland that they were willing to repay it all sums of money expended on said levee, wherefore they pray that a resulting trust of said premises be declared in their favor and enforced against the defendant Portland by requiring it to convey the same to the plaintiffs, and that the railway company be declared to have no right to occupy or use the premises.

The dedication of this property, as a public levee or landing, by Stephen Coffin in 1850 and his continued recognition thereof during his life is stated and admitted in the bill. The naked dry legal title was all that remained in him thereafter and that passed to Portland by the deed of 1865, subject to this easement. The reservation therein of a private ferry right on or over the premises was probably void, as being inconsistent with the prior unqualified dedication of the premises to the use of a public levee or landing. This being so, nothing passed by the deed of 1871, which according to the bill was only intended to extinguish this alleged ferry right.

The transaction had no other effect than to give an old pioneer a few hundred dollars to smooth the path of his declining years, and this was all that was probably intended by those who managed the transaction.

[illegible] that the original dedication is void for uncertainty, because the term "levee" is unknown in the sense of a landing place "to history, science or law."

The word comes to us from the French and in its primary sense signifies a *rising*. But its signification has been much enlarged. Among other things it is used to denote an embankment on the margin of a river to prevent inundation—particularly on the lower Mississippi. And when this embankment is used as a landing place or quay, as at New Orleans, the levee and the landing became convertible terms. From this metropolis of the south and southwest, this use of the word passed up the river and its tributary the Ohio, to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg, where the open bank or slope of the river was used as a landing place for the use of water craft and the transfer of freight and passengers to and from them. And doubtless this is the sense in which it was used by the proprietors, Coffin, Lownsdale and Chapman, when this dedication was originally made, who, as it is well known, all came from the region of the Ohio river, where the slope or rise from the river in front of the town is or was commonly left open to the public and used as quay, landing or levee, sometimes with the aid of wharfboats fastened to the shore.

And this is confirmed by the fact that as late as 1865 Coffin uses the terms "public levee" and "landing," in the deed of that date as synonymous.

And such was also the common and public understanding of the term in this country, as appears from its use by the legislature in § 10 of the act of 1851, incorporating Portland, which gives power to the council "to lay out, regulate and improve the streets, lanes, alleys, sidewalks and *public levees*, within said corporation," and "to provide for the removal of all * * * obstructions *in* the streets, lanes or alleys, or *on* the *public levees* thereof."

Here the "levees" are classed with the other highways or public easements within the corporation, and placed under its control. And the very discriminating use by the legislature of the prepositions "in" and "on" indicates a practical knowledge of the subject—an obstruction being, so to speak, *in* a street, which is or may be enclosed on both sides, and *on* a levee, bank or landing that is open on the river side at least.

In Parish v Stephens, 1 Or., 59 and 73 (1853), which was a suit involving the fact of a similar dedication of the river front of the Portland claim north of Jefferson street, the bank is characterized in the opinion of Olney, J., as a "highway and public levee," and in the "supplementary opinion" of Williams, Ch J., as the "public levee." On the well known map of Portland, compiled by Alex J Graham, from "Brady's Travellers and City Maps" and published by S. J McCormick in 1859, the premises in question are represented as open ground, without a street running through them, and designated the "public levee."

In the litigation arising in towns on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, questions relating to the dedication and use of the river bank or front as a landing for the convenience of river commerce have been considered and decided on the theory that a dedication of such ground to public use implies and vests in the public a right to use the same as a highway, quay, landing or levee, without any grantee being named or in existence, and that the legislature, as the representative of the general public, may regulate such use and promote the same by the improvement of the premises directly or through the agency of the corporation within whose limits the same are situated

Cincinnati vs. White, 6 Pet. 435, Barclay vs Howell, Id, 498, New Orleans vs. U. S., 10 Pet., 662, Rowan vs. Portland, 8 B Mon., 232, Godfrey vs Alton, 12 Ill., 29, Gardener vs. Tisdale, 2 Wis., 153.

And when, as in this case, the dedication is unconditionally made to a public use, as a levee or landing place, no formal acceptance of the same is necessary nor does the existence or continuance of the easement depend on the extent of the use or improvement of the premises or that they are used or improved at all, and it is even doubtful if the same can be lost by the adverse occupation of the premises by private parties for any length of time. 2 Dill., (3 Ed.) M C., § 675

Taking the case made in the bill, by the facts stated therein, without reference to the averments concerning their legal effect, which are more in the nature of argument than otherwise, it appears that the use of this property, as a highway or landing place, was given to the public by the plaintiffs' ancestor long prior to the execution of and irrespective of the deeds of 1865 and 1871.

At any time thereafter the legislature, as the representative of this public, had the power to authorize the corporation of Portland, to improve the premises, as a landing, and to make regulations concerning the use of the same, or to make provision to that end directly, or to leave the property in its natural condition, subject to such use, as a landing, as could under the circumstances be made of it. It might also construct or authorize the corporation or any individual to construct and maintain wharves and warehouses thereon and impose and collect a toll for the use of the same sufficient at least, to defray the cost and expense of these aids and conveniences to travel and transit thereon

But neither the state nor Portland has any interest in this property to dispose of, nor can either of them devote or subject it to any use clearly inconsistent with the purpose of the dedication And if the legislature should undertake to do so, the property would not therefore revert to the donor or the easement be lost to the public, but any person injured thereby might maintain a suit against the proper parties to enjoin the same

It follows from these premises that so far as the plaintiffs are concerned, it matters not whether Portland has ever had any authority to regulate the use of or improve the premises, for the purpose of the dedication, or whether it could or did take any interest therein by operation of the deeds of 1865 and 1871

But it may not be amiss to refer briefly to the legislation bearing on that subject. By the act of 1851, supra, as we have seen, Portland was authorized to regulate and improve the "public levees" within its limits, including this one of course, as well as the bank of the river north of Jefferson street which was subsequently (1861) found not to have been dedicated (Lownsdale v Portland, 1 Deady, 2), and to remove all obstructions therefrom By the same act (§) the corporation was authorized "to acquire" real property for the use of the corporation This act was superseded by the one of October 11, 1864 (Ses L. 2), which dropped the word "levee," and provided among other things (§2), that the corporation might "purchase, hold and receive" real property within its limits for public buildings public works and city improvements This was followed by the act of October 24, 1882 (Ses L. 114) which was a mere compilation of the act of 1864, and sundry additions and amendments made thereto in the meantime, but made no change in the law in this respect, and § of the act was again amended by the act of November 25, 1885 (Ses L. 102) without being altered in this particular

From this it appears that since October 14, 1864, if not before, Portland has been authorized "to purchase, hold and receive" real property for "city improvements" This is a general and comprehensive provision and unless limited in its operation by some other enactment, to which attention has not been called, it includes property intended for a public square, park, landing levee or the like 2 Dil M C (3 Ed) §§ 562, 563, 564. And under the grant of power, contained in § 37, sub-divisions 1 and 2, of the act of 1864 and the following ones, to levy and collect taxes for general municipal purposes, and for "any specific object" within the authority of the corporation, it is not apparent why Portland is not authorized to improve such square, park, landing or levee in any way that may be calculated to promote its usefulness or improve the city

The fact that the river front is generally in the hands of private parties, on which wharves and warehouses are maintained by private enterprise, has no bearing on the question of the authority of Portland in the premises, or the power of the legislature to confer, withhold or withdraw the same at pleasure. What is a wise or the best policy in the premises, is a matter for the legislature in the first instance and the corporation in the second. Under the circumstances it would be sheer assumption for the court to say that it is contrary to public policy for Portland to have a public landing or levee on the river bank, or to improve and maintain the same, either directly or through the agency of third persons

The act of February 24, 88 (Ses L., 100), which the plaintiffs allege is a "renunciation" by the state of the trust arising from the dedication of this property to public uses, is largely a mass of senseless and redundant verbiage, but, so far as this case is concerned, it may be shortly stated, as a grant or license to the defendant—the Portland and Wallamet Valley railway company, then and now engaged in constructing a road between Portland and Dundee—the use of the levee for a depot, and the wharves and warehouses necessary and convenient for receiving, storing and shipping freight, on condition among others, that said company shall not charge any vessel for "dockage" while receiving or discharging cargo at any wharf on the premises.

The act also contains a provision to the effect that nothing therein shall be construed "to take away any pecuniary (?) or property rights" that Portland may have in the premises, and which the state cannot "lawfully appropriate," nor to deprive the same of any "legal claim or remedy it may have to (?) damages in consequence of the appropriation of said public levee," and that the company shall not sell or assign "the premises or rights" hereby granted, otherwise than as an "appurtenant" of said railway.

As the state has no power to "appropriate" or "grant" this property otherwise than to provide for and regulate its use as a public landing the language of the act is not well chosen and is susceptible of a construction that would give it effect beyond the power of the legislature in the premises.

But giving it effect within such power, and construing it accordingly, as the court is bound to do, if it can, the act is a grant to the defendant of the right to improve and use the premises as a public landing, with the added facility of direct and immediate railway connection therewith. The company is so far the agent of the state, and in consideration of the advantage of being allowed access to ship navigation at this point and the right to maintain a depot thereat, undertakes to furnish the public with suitable wharf and warehouse facilities there for the transaction of business, including free "dockage" for vessels engaged in loading or discharging cargo

And as Portland has no "pecuniary" or other right in this property, except as trustee, and then only so far as the legislature may provide or permit, it is not apparent what claim it can have for damages in consequence of its "appropriation" to such uses and purposes. Dil. M C. (3 Ed.) § 567 573

Nor is it apparent how the operation of this act impairs the obligation of any contract concerning this property—and especially to the injury or prejudice of these plaintiffs For no one can be heard to question the validity of an act of the legislature on the ground that it impairs the obligation of a contract, without showing that such impairment works an injury to him of which the law will take cognizance

The learned counsel for the plaintiffs states their case in this respect on this wise—

In the case at bar the federal question of the power of the legislature to devote the property to the railroad's use forms an ingredient in the original cause of suit The right of reversion to the donor or his heirs and the power of the legislature to destroy that right of reversion are the principal points in the case and a determination of the power of the legislature is indispensable to a determination of the suit upon the other point.

* * * * *

The relief prayed for will be allowed or rejected according to whether the act be determined to be valid or invalid.

But if the act is invalid for any cause, no one can claim any right under it, and for the same reason, no one can be deprived of any right by it. The argument involves the novel proposition that the legislature, by the passage of a void act whereby it undertook to divert the use of this property from the public to a private corporation, has caused the right of the public therein to be forfeited, and the property to revert to the donor or his heirs, discharged from the easement. This is making one person answer for the sins of another, with a vengeance. The mere statement of the proposition ought to be a sufficient answer to it. The public, to whom the use of this property was dedicated by Stephen Coffin, is not responsible for the illegal acts of the legislature—and for that matter they do not bind or affect any one.

But it is not conceded that there is any implied contract accompanying or growing out of this dedication, that the public will make any particular use of the premises, except when and as it may suit its convenience or the public good, nor that the same shall revert to the donor or his heirs in case of any failure of the public to use the same or any attempt on the part of the state or Portland to divert the property to some use other than the one intended by the donor

Where the fact of dedication of a street or landing is in dispute, non-user is evidence, more or less cogent, according to circumstances, against a dedication But where, as in this case the dedication is admitted, the evidence of non-user is immaterial The right to the use, once admitted, is not affected by it. Barclay v Howell 6 Pet., 505. Property dedicated to public use does not revert to the donor, unless, it may be, where the execution of the use becomes impossible, and if such property is appropriated to an unauthorized use, a court of equity will compel a specific execution of the trust, by restraining the parties engaged in the unlawful use or by causing the removal of obstructions or hindrances to the lawful one Barclay v Howell, 6 Pet., 507 See also 2 Dil., M. C., (3 Ed.) § 653

The bill is clearly without equity and in my judgment the case made by it does not involve a federal question

The demurrer to the bill is sustained and the same is dismissed

Mr J. G. Chapman, for the plaintiffs

Mr. A. H Tanner, for Portland

Mr Charles J Macdougall, for P & W V Ry Co

Sirens of the Stage

What may be named a peculiar branch of feminine industry has been recently developed here, writes a New York correspondent. It consists of the entrapping into matrimony of silly and conceited young men with rich fathers, by shrewd, though unscrupulous burlesque actresses. The young men, commonly classified as dudes, lay sentimental siege to the actresses, under the impression that they are irresistible But the young women are so much more astute and artful than their besiegers that these have no sort of chance with them They end by becoming desperately enamored of them—at least they fancy they are—giving them costly presents, elaborate suppers, everything, in short, that money will buy Still they are as far from winning their affections as at the outset and are at last plainly told that they must agree to marriage before they can have any hope of conquering their histrionic hearts Strangely enough, although marriage never entered into their calculations at first, they not infrequently yield. Then the rich papa, hearing of his son's amorous imbecility, buys the young woman off, and she releases her latest victim to secure another Half a dozen wealthy New Yorkers have within a year purchased their boys' freedom from these adventuresses by paying liberally for it.

Labouchere on Kissing

London Truth

What nonsense is being written about kissing One would really suppose that it is a new discovery. Because a few school girls and boys have occasionally played at a game of romps, and indulged in hunt the-slipper, kiss-in-the-ring, and games of forfeits, we are asked to believe that orgies take place in Sunday schools wilder than at witches' sabbaths Kissing, allow me to inform these indignant searchers after mares' nests, is by no means a novelty It has been practiced for many thousand years, and, within proper limits, is a very harmless amusement. It is a curious thing that negroes in a state of barbarism never kiss and this, when I was a young man, was one of the reasons why I was glad that I had been born white

Earth Gas

Communication in Pittsburg Dispatch

Jasper Lawman properly points out the misconceptions which naturally arise from calling the product of the earth, now so generally used in and about Pittsburg for fuel "natural gas" He makes out a good case against the use of the ominously accepted term, and suggests the coining of a new word, "Terrigen" to designate this wonderful product "Is it not, a plain English earth gas?" asks Mr Lawman It is so. Why need we go beyond plain English to find a name for it Our sturdy German cousins, with their love of the mother tongue, seldom leave the materials it affords when they have occasion to make a new word Is our Language more barren than theirs, that we should fly at once to Greek or Latin whenever the necessity for a new name arises? In plain English, why not call it earth gas?

NEW BOOKS

The following new books have been received and added to the Library association of Portland during the week.

Anna Karenina. By Count Lyof N Tolstoi in eight parts Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole

The Encyclopedia Britannica A dictionary of arts, sciences and general literature. Ninth edition, vol 20, Pru Ros

War and Peace—A historical novel By Count Leon Tolstoi Translated into French by a Russian lady and from the French by Clara Bell The invasion 1807 1812 2 vols

Labor, Land and Law—A search for Missing Wealth of the Working Poor By William A Phelps

The Greville Memoirs—a journal of reigns of King George IV and King William IV. By the late Charles C F Greville, Esq., clerk of the council to those sovereigns Edited by Henry Reeve, registrar of the privy council, 2 vols

Glimpses of Three Coasts By Helen Jackson (H H)

History of a Week A novel by L B Walford

Our Sensation Novel by Justin H McCarthy

In Shallow Waters

Hunted Down. By Max Hillary

Old Fulkerson's Clerk By Mrs J H Walworth

Toho Place

Love's Martyr By Laurence Alma Tadema.

Memoirs of Cora Pearl. Translated from the French.

The Unholy Wish By Mrs. Henry Wood.

Cavalry Life By J S Winter.

Aunt Rachel By D. C Murray

Romance of a Young Girl. F M Browne

Irish History for English Readers

Hurrish. A study.

A House Divided against Itself By Mrs. Oliphant.

Until the Day Breaks. By Emily Spender.

The Voyages and Travels of Sir John Mandeville, Kt.

The Castle of Otranto. By Horace Walpole.

The Bayou Bride. By Mrs. Mary E. Bryan.

Lady Branksmere. By the Duchess.

JEFF DAVIS'S TOUR.

The Belief Expressed that the Business has been Overdone.

Savannah Special (May 4) to Chicago Inter Ocean

The Southern people are not going to get rid of Mr Davis as they hoped or as easily. Having evoked a ghost from the vasty deep, they must deal with it, and for the present the Davis spirit refuses to be laid.

It is now determined that the old ex president of a government that never existed will remain here in Savannah until next Sunday morning, when, at 8 o'clock, he will start on his journey back into merited oblivion, and this time it will be eternal. Neither Richmond nor Charleston nor any other Southern city has sent even a hint of an invitation. So he will go back in silence by way of Macon, Albany, Eufaula and Montgomery, to Beauvoir and will leave the lost cause deader than it was when, in response to ambitious politicians who desired to use him for their own purpose he came out of his hole into the light of the progressive present.

The result in one way of Mr. Davis's visit will be a healthful one He has made a sharp contrast between the dead old days and issues and the new and lively present and the hopeful future The most radical of the Southerners cannot fail to see this, and there is not one thinking man among them who does not bitterly regret that Mr Davis was ever dragged from the darkness of his retirement and his deserved obscurity

HE HAS LEARNED NOTHING.

He is the same narrow-minded, prejudiced, mean person he always was, and to-day all these qualities show up more glaringly than ever before He maunders on about the lost cause, declaring that it is not lost, and appeals to the women to see that the old principles for which the south fought are maintained He calls Blaine "a miserable Yankee" who "lied for a purpose" He speaks of "a decent Yankee" who was kind to his wife at Macon after his arrest, and in language, declaration and manner is as incongruous a historical character as was Rip Van Winkle when he emerged from his twenty years' sleep in the mountains and declared himself to the people to be a loyal subject to good King George. The Southern people, in their enthusiastic and impulsive manner, have felt it incumbent upon them to celebrate their old chief, but they have got more than they bargained for They feel an immense relief that the North took it as good naturedly as they have. They have read the sayings of the old fossilified relic of a bygone condition, and have felt that the thing was getting overdone. They have a wholesome respect for the opinions of the North, no matter how wildly and defiantly they may talk, and no one was more quick to see how badly the expressions made by Jeff would grate on the feelings of the Northerners than they The more

THOUGHTLESS ONES APPLAUDED

And swung their rebel flags and tigered, and their better brethren shook their heads and wished Jeff was back in Beauvoir, and that he had never left there As the foam of Mr. Davis dipped down into Southern Georgia it struck a stratum of innocuous desuetude, and it is but the truth to say that the Montgomery reception to him has not been rivaled, either in Atlanta or Macon or Savannah, in genuineness, heartiness, or magnificence of display, that had all the appearance of spontaneity, those following have appearance forced, and behind them all has appeared the gubernatorial candidate with his little foam Originally the arrangement only contemplated the appearance of Mr. Davis at the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate monument at Montgomery. He objected, be it said to his credit, to coming out of his obscurity at all, but finally said "Since you ask me to speak for the dead alone I will come" Out of the tremendous ovation given him in Montgomery and the wide spread celebrity accorded it through the newspaper press, came the ambition of Atlanta to secure him, and after that came, of course, the plan to run him down to Savannah to assist in giving eclat to the centennial celebration of the Chatham artillery After he served his purpose as a Gordon gubernatorial foam at Atlanta, he was the recipient of very little attention, and after his first big reception here he was nearly forgotten, and all the attention of the people was turned to and taken up by the military display

THE SOUTHERN PAPERS,

Even those which were most rabid and fervid in the early days of the Davis reappearance, were not slow to see that the dethroned, nearsighted old man was saying things calculated to do the South incalculable injury and create no end of misunderstanding and annoyance. They began at once to apologize and explain, and in the main they make sorry work of it for they can not reflect upon what the old man says without stultifying their own record The Southern editor is as impulsive as the Southern speaker, and in that ardent impulsiveness is continually laying pitfalls for his own feet, when he wants, as he often does, to turn back on his own course

WHAT SOUTHERN PAPERS SAY.

Nashville (Tenn.) *American* The Southern people are as loyal to the Union as any man who fought for it, but they are not such cowards as to desert their former leader because of Puritan slander and malevolence

Richmond (Va.) *State* Frail indeed would be the Union were its safety threatened by the kindly greetings given an old and worn man. The men of the South are as loyal to the Union as the men of the North, but they scorn all, refuse to turn their backs upon Jefferson Davis that they may win the worthless approval of malignant partisans

Savannah (Ga.) *News* The South could gracefully and in good faith yield to defeat It recognizes the fact that the right of secession was revoked by the last great revolution, and it is laboring with hand and brain for the perpetuation of a union of hearts as well as a union of states It will not, however, stoop to dishonor the men whom it should honor in age and adversity, as they were honored in the days of their power and prime,

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* Was the Union victory at Appomattox so unsubstantial that the laying of a memorial stone, or the unveiling of a monument, or a speech from Jefferson Davis is calculated to disturb it? Are the men of the North so uncertain of the results of the war that they are disturbed by demonstrations so natural and so praiseworthy, from an American standpoint, as those which have occurred in Montgomery, and which will occur in Atlanta to-day? Cannot a Southerner of to-day pay a tribute to the devotion of the living and valor of the dead without suggesting to Northern men that "treason" is stalking abroad?

Louisville *Courier Journal* From that great conflict the people have come with better views of life and of liberty The nation has been saved "as by fire" The Union has been cemented by the blood of warring brothers suffering, and privation and pride have drawn their hearts together The animosities of the past are buried in the graves that dot every hillside The war did what it was the design of the constitution to do it formed "a more perfect Union," one which will endure as long as freedom dwells among them The words of Mr. Davis should stir no bitterness in the heart of any one The people are tired of strife, but they will not forget, but they should not forget, the history of those five eventful years.

Lynchburg *Virginian* There is no reason why the people of the South should be otherwise than manly and self-respecting The logic of events and the stern abitrament of war proved that they were mistaken in their views twenty-five years ago But no one questions the bravery—the heroism—with which against such odds they maintained the terrible struggle No one at the North, except a bigot, doubts their honesty of purpose However the process of reconstruction may be criticised, the result is almost without a flaw, and a restored Union and undivided nation—forevermore one and indivisible—remains a monument of the beneficent and pacifying effect of the instincts of equality and justice which possess the American heart. Thus it is that, without opposition, without resentment, almost without unfavorable comment, the chieftain of a crushed but well and long sustained rebellion reappears on the scene of his former activity, and receives a great popular ovation.

Charleston *News* The flag that was folded in the presence of Grant's overwhelming legions on that sad April morning was folded never to be unfurled again Nor until the marble sword which lies by the sleeping form of General Lee at Lexington is drawn from its scabbard will the hope that he so long sustained by his mighty arm bloom again in the hearts of the people he loved and defended so well Is not this enough? If not, then we may say somewhat more Bitter as was the sense of loss in the first hours after defeat, regret has almost faded away with the lapse of even a few years The South has never doubted its right to wage war in defense of its rights and its homes. Force alone could compel it to submit to wrong, and to force, the *ultima ratio*, it has submitted. There is no appeal from the decision of the battlefield, and by that decision we abide. The bonds we sought to sever, the bonds of union bind us now more strongly than ever before. The principle of the right of separation has been destroyed—for the victor as well as for the vanquished, and the constraint placed upon the latter restricts the liberty of the former also The cause of the Southern states was the cause of every state which may hereafter find union irksome, and the South is well content to stand with the rest of the country upon the new foundation of government, and if need arise to compel obedience to the new constitution.

A PROTEST AGAINST FORFEITURE.

One who Wants the Northern Pacific Land Grant Let Alone.

SPRAGUE, W. T., May 10

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In almost every issue of your paper there is an article concerning the forfeiture of some portion of the Northern Pacific land grant, and, as this is of vital importance to thousands of settlers along the line of this road, we think it ought to be discussed more fully through the press of the Pacific slope. Some of our congressmen have made up their minds that a gigantic fraud has been committed by donating the Northern Pacific a liberal grant of land, and, as the company failed to build the road in the specified time, therefore the grant should be declared forfeited. This seems to be the main idea of many of our congressmen, and they cry out for the forfeiture of the grant, regardless of the hardship it will bring upon many thousands of settlers who have spent the savings of many years of hard labor in buying and improving railroad land. These settlers have bought their land in good faith, and have paid for it with hard-earned cash They have endured hardship and privation in order to procure a comfortable home for their families. They have denied themselves many of the necessaries of life, to say nothing of the luxuries, that they might build up a home and now, just as they are beginning to see daylight and reap the reward of years of faithful toil, congress proposes to dispossess them of their homes, or at least to put them to great expense in maintaining them, by declaring a forfeiture of the grant. The constant agitation of this question by congress is a serious drawback to this country, and menaces the interests of all, whether they are located on railroad or government land. No one wants to buy railroad land if the title thereto is not valid and those who have bought railroad land do not care to make any more improvement on it while congress threatens to dispossess them of their homes This unsettled state of affairs is a serious drawback to this coast, and congress should confirm this grant at once if it is disposed to work for the interest of the whole people, instead of threatening forfeiture.

In your issue of April 30 is Senator Dolph's bill providing for the forfeiture of certain railroad lands between Wallula Junction and Portland According to the provisions of that bill, he is indeed a "generous friend" of the poor man How his heart swells up with sympathy for the poor farmer when he accords him the privilege of buying a half section of land of the government at $2 50 an acre—land that rightfully belongs to him now by virtue of purchase from the Northern Pacific railroad company! Now Mr Dolph, let me ask you a candid question Do you think that the land you propose to sell to these settlers at $2 50 per acre would have sold for six bits an acre if the Northern Pacific railroad had not been constructed? In the first place they must have paid the railroad company $2 50 an acre, and now if congress demands $2 50 additional, we assume that the raw land is worth $5 per acre. No fair-minded man will or can deny that it is the construction of the Northern Pacific that has given value to all the real estate in the Pacific northwest, especially east of the Cascades. This we know to be the case in this part of the country at least. The article in your issue of April 30th, by S. G. McMillin, on Sprague and the surrounding country illustrates very well what the Northern Pacific has done for this region. If our congressmen would inform themselves fully of the advantages reaped and the wealth accumulated by the building of this road, they would use more sense in the matter of forfeiture. Probably not one-fourth of the members that would vote for forfeiture ever took pains enough to find out the benefits of this road, and therefore cannot vote intelligently. We admit the grant of land was excessively large, but a great portion of the land is worthless, and congress demanded a great undertaking of the company in compensation for the land granted. Though the company did not complete the road in the time specified, they have done all in their power, and in time the road will be completed to Puget sound In this respect I might add many homesteaders are the same as the railroad company. They have not fulfilled the strict letter of the law, but they have done the best they could, and are not molested in their rights

If congress intended to forfeit this grant of land why was it not done in 1879, the time when the road should have been completed? This would have been more honorable than to wait until settlers had made valuable improvements, and then forfeit the land All, or nearly all the improvement in this part of the country has been made subsequent to 1879 With respect to the N. P. R. R. Co we can say that its policy towards settlers has been honorable in every respect The policy of the railroad company has at least been far more honorable than the policy of Mr Dolph, who now proposes by his bill, if he can get it passed, to persecute settlers on railroad land by making them buy that which is of right their lawful possession, purchased by the sweat of many days' hard work. Mr Dolph no doubt thinks it an easy matter for a settler to pay $2 50 an acre in Uncle Sam's treasury To him no doubt it would be a small matter to pay $800 extra on a half section of land, as he gets his thousands a year working in the interest of his constituents, but to the poor man it means 800 days of hard labor and privation, such as Mr Dolph knows nothing of

A. S. MELCHER.

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SLADDEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants in country produce butter cheese dried and green fruits. 73 Front st. Portland, Or 26utf

GIBSON, CRACKENBUSH & CO, SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour salmon, grain, bags, etc., N W cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs dates and raisins, 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MASONIC EMBLEM SLEEVE BUTTON Suitable reward will be given for its return to the Oregonian office 11m5

LOST—BET. POSTOFFICE AND ST COLLEGE st a Masonic Keystone in gold Reward paid for its return to I A LIBBY Postoffice 11m1

$10 REWARD—LOST—RED POCKET BOOK containing papers and certificate of Ladd & Tilton's Bank in the name of Paul Zwicker please leave at Woodard's Brewer 10m1

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES GLEASON—

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DISTRICT ATTORNEY

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. FISK—CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. ANalyses made of all substances. 106 First street Portland 4a1m

ALBERT BARTSCH TUNES, REPAIRS AND varnishes pianos Leave orders P O box 565 or 143 Fourth st, or at the residence, and shop 155 South First st. or, Book store Portland Oregon 132 tf

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—C W McCOY MONEY Broker 1 2

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household furniture without removal, notes discounted. A J WEICH Attorney at Law, 138½ First st.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS

NORTHRUP & STURGIS 93 AND 95 OAK ST, corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla Cream Soda Ginger Ale Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies

ART DECORATORS

TREBBOEN & CO THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest frescoing and artistic work 177 and 179 Third st 29a

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS

WHEREAS ON THE 19th OF APRIL 1886, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, in the matter of Charles N Scott Receiver of the railway of the Oregonian Railway Company limited an order of said Court was made authorizing and empowering the said Charles N Scott among other things to rebuild in a serviceable and substantial manner based upon proper plans and specifications and a sufficient survey of the places of their erection the two certain bridges on the line of the Oregonian Railway Company limited across the North and South Forks of the Santiam river which have been washed out and destroyed heretofore and whereas in and by said order it was adjudged and decreed among other things that said bridges shall be built by contract with the lowest and best bidder after due public notice of the letting thereof and whereas such estimates of the place of erection of said bridges has been made and may now be seen and inspected at the office of H Hawgood consulting engineer rooms 6 and 7, third floor, Ladd's building, corner Washington and Second streets in Portland Oregon—Now therefore notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until the 31st day of May A D 1886 for the building of one or both of said bridges in the places indicated in said survey in accordance with plans and specifications to be submitted with the respective bids which plans and specifications must be [illegible] approval of H Hawgood said consulting engineer Each bid must be accompanied with a sufficient guarantee in the sum of [illegible] to the effect that the bidder will if the contract is awarded to him execute the same within a specified time thereafter, and at the same time to give a bond to the Clerk of said Court for the benefit of whom it may concern with sufficient surety to be approved by the said Clerk in a sum double the amount of said bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract and for the maintenance of said bridges and each of them at the place of its erection, in good order and condition ordinary wear and tear excepted for the period of six years from the date of the completion and acceptance of the same The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. All bids must be accompanied by and have attached thereto the guarantee above specified, and must be addressed to CHARLES N. SCOTT, Receiver of the railway of the Oregonian Railway Company, limited Woodburn Marion Co., Oregon, enclosed in sealed envelopes, postage prepaid. [illegible] tmid

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TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single with gas and bath, cor Third and C sts. Sinnott House. 8m1m

FOR RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS; suitable for gentlemen. Call or address No 11 Sixth st corner B 19atf

FOR RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS in Union Block. Apply at room 19 6m6

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING furnished complete, also single rooms 131½ F st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AT 183 SEVENTH ST ONE block from postoffice. 8atf

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete No 87 First st. 10mtf

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT BAYWINdow room at 181 Yamhill st 18a24

FURNISHED SUNNY ROOMS WITH USE OF bath 2½ Third st cor B (over drugstore) from $6 up 30atf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room (bay window) use of bath. No. 211 Taylor street 20atf

A SUITE OF SUNNY ROOMS ALSO ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping S. W cor Yamhill and First. 23a tf

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout complete change, moderate prices by day week month 229½ Second bet. Salmon & Main.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW front room on ground floor also two large rooms on second floor, use of bath 75 S. First st. 9-6

FOR RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed rooms en suite or single MRS HOUGUEZ, No 150 Washington st—McGinn's Block 9m 1m

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ALSO one side room with use of bath, 134 Seventh st., cor Taylor 12m6

FOR RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping cheap rent. Inquire at 2 Taylor st 12m2

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife with use of kitchen [illegible] Pine st bet Third and Fourth 9-6

FOR RENT—IN STONE BLOCK, FIRST AND Market sts one corner suite also three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping references exchanged

SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping including baywindow and alcove, bathroom hot and cold water, price moderate references exchanged 188 East Park st 12m3

TO LET BY THE WEEK OR MONTH A LIMited number of single and family rooms on first and second floor at very low rates references required Apply at Occidental Hotel office N E cor. First and Morrison sts 1m1m

FOR RENT—A VERY LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished front room large closet stationary wash stand with hot and cold water use of bath 95 Salmon st. cor Fifth 11mtf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st corner Pacific 1atf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS 5-ROOM furnished cottage including piano and water $20. 175 Pacific st. cor Yamhill 12m7

FOR RENT—HALF OF A DOUBLE HOUSE. Apply at 229 Ninth st also some nicely furnished rooms. 6mtf

FOR RENT—AN EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE with all modern improvements. Apply 294 C cor Eighteenth 9 7

FOR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A VERY complete and beautiful house location central. P W GILLETTE 27 Stark st. 6m

FOR RENT—NICE NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE on Market and Sixth sts only $20. Eugene D White rooms B C and D 2d floor N W 1st and Alder

TO LET—THE DRY GOODS STORE NOW OCcupied by Wm Masters & Co, 147 Third st; shelving counters, etc. belong to the store. Owner will put in plate glass windows. JOHN WILSON, cor Twelfth and Taylor sts P O box 78 2 tf

FOR RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE fine house, orchard, garden and grounds formerly occupied by Wm. Sherlock at the north end of the city P W GILLETTE 27 Stark st 9atf

TO RENT—ROOMS. WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED BAY window room, suitable for gentlemen with board and bath 231 Main street 4a-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVED—HERMAN METZGER DEALER IN Hides Skins, Wool and Fur, removed to corner Front and Alder sts. 23jtf

REMOVAL—DOCTOR A C PANTON HAS REmoved to the S W cor First and Alder sts., over Woodard Clark & Co's Drug Store Telephone 52.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company and are prepared to purchase for cash Rags Burlaps Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 4 and 47 F st Portland Or 4mtf

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned not to negotiate for a certain check No. 7 drawn by me on the Commercial National Bank. May 6 1886 in favor of A Claus or order payable May 20 1886 as it was without consideration and payment of the same has been stopped. LOUIS FEURER. May 10 1886 11m3

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—IN ADMIRALTY.—The bark Director and 16,868 bags of wheat—United States of America District of Oregon ss—Whereas an order was made on the 1st day of May, 1886 by the Hon. Matthew P. Deady Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon in a cause therein pending wherein Balfour Guthrie & Co are libellants against the bark Director her tackle apparel and furniture and against 16,868 bags of wheat, marked W [illegible] decreeing that the said bark Director her tackle apparel and furniture and the said 16,868 bags of wheat should be sold pursuant to the interlocutory sentence and decree of said Court made and pronounced on May 1 1886 upon fourteen days' notice of the time and place of sale, to be published in the Daily Oregonian, at Portland for cash in hand to the highest bidder and the proceeds of such sale delivered to the Clerk of said Court. Now therefore I hereby give notice that in pursuance of said order and of the writ of venditioni exponas issued in [illegible] to me directed and delivered I will on Tuesday the [illegible] day of May 1886 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the wharf at the foot of B street (known as Flanders's wharf) at Portland, in said District, where said vessel now lies, sell the said bark Director her tackle apparel and furniture at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash in hand and immediately thereafter on said day at Flanders's warehouse on said wharf I will sell the said 16,868 bags of wheat marked W to the highest bidder therefor for cash in hand

Dated at Portland in said district the 3d day of May 1886.

PENUMBRA KELLY,
U. S Marshal for the District of Oregon.

C E S Wood Proctor 3m14

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS — NOTICE IS hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the store of G. W. Smith Chairman of Masonic Building Committee at Lebanon Oregon until the 29th day of May 1886 at noon for the erection and completion of one brick building 25x55 feet two stories high in Lebanon Or The plans and specifications for said building can be seen by calling upon the Chairman of said committee The said bids to cover the erection and completion of said building according to said plans and specifications The building to be completed within 100 days from the day on which the contract is let The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. W. SMITH
J WASSOM
F. KEEBLER,
Building Committee

Dated this [illegible] day of May 1886 6m13

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Whitman Engines Oils Brass Goods Inspirators Pumps Belts etc Laundry Machinery a specialty Foot of Morrison st Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or

CHAS. H DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header Schuttler Wagons Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts. Portland, Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware 74 Front st. Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON BORGESON & CO 102 FRONT ST. Portland and 87 Market st., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1853 Portland Or

TO CAPITALISTS.

LOAN WANTED TO RAILWAY OF $100,000.—Under an order of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Oregon duly made and entered April 19 1886 the undersigned receiver of the Oregonian Railway Company (limited) hereby advertises for bids for a loan to said railway company of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, at the lowest rate of interest, the money to be expended in reconstructing bridges upon the line of the said railway across the North and South Santiam rivers in Oregon, and other repairs upon the track of said railway. The loan is to be evidenced by certificates to be issued by said receiver which by said order of court, will become and are made a first lien upon said railway and railway property taking precedence over all other liens thereon interest upon the loan not to exceed [illegible] per cent and to be payable semi annually for a term of six years with the option to the borrower of repaying the principal in six equal installments to be paid either on each year, or two each second year or three each third year from the date of the loan. The person to whom the loan is awarded must deposit the amount with the First National Bank at Portland Oregon to the credit of the Receiver. Bids for sums not less than $ 600 as well as bids for the whole loan in one sum will be received up to and until the 30th day of May, 1886 and each certificate will be equal in degree as a lien upon said property to be enforced in default of payment, as in the case of a mortgage, and each certificate will be endorsed as directed in said order of court as follows "By an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, duly made on the petition of the Receiver of the railway of the Oregonian Railway Company (Limited), on April 19, 1886 and now remaining of record in said court, this certificate is made a first lien for the amount of the principal and interest thereof upon the road, rolling stock and equipments of said railway company in Oregon and shall have preference over and be paramount to any existing lien or incumbrance thereon."

CHARLES N SCOTT, Receiver.

O. R'y Co. (Ld.) Line Office,
Woodburn, Oregon. 19a.tm30

H. W. S.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.

SLOW GROWTH THE SAFER GROWTH.

California is learning by experience that a cheap class of immigration is not a desirable population. The 30,000 immigrants who came during the recent railroad war when passenger rates were down to nothing, are found upon acquaintance to be, for the most part, thriftless and unstable people, whose presence is a public nuisance. Many of them are vagrants spewed out from Kansas City, St. Louis and other Western cities, and who already have become public charges in California. It is said that not five per cent of the whole number belongs to the industrial and home-seeking class. The railroad war which a few weeks ago was esteemed a public blessing, is now looked upon as a public misfortune.

After learning these facts there will be less disposition here to criticise the action of the O. R. & N. Co. by which a flood of cheap immigration was kept out of Oregon during the recent rate war. If the transcontinental passenger rate to Portland had been put down to a mere trifle as was the rate to San Francisco, we too would have suffered an addition of some thousands to our unemployed and improvident classes. These classes are now very small in Oregon and they will remain small unless we have some sudden and unnatural influx like this which now troubles California.

There is a tendency in Oregon to complain at the comparatively slow development of the country. People look at the wonderful progress of Kansas and Minnesota and contrasting it with the slow settlement here, feel that they have missed the advantages of the stirring age in which they live. There is some excuse for this feeling. Business has not gone ahead here as rapidly as might have been expected. But after all it is better for a country to get population slowly and to digest and organize it as it comes, than to take in such vast numbers of people as to revolutionize the state each year. It is quite as important for a state to assimilate its new population as for the country in general to assimilate its foreign immigration. A community which grows up in a season or two or three is, in the nature of things, crude, undisciplined and unstable, without the moral organization, which enables it always to govern itself wisely. If Oregon has not developed as rapidly as some of the western states, she has been spared the social convulsions which always follow an unnatural growth. With a state as with a man, physical development means nothing without moral development. In Oregon the latter has kept pace with the former, and we have here only a trace of that "rowdyism" which has come to be a standing discredit to the west. And the small rowdy element we have is thoroughly subordinated to the moral forces of society.

Distance and the cost of transportation have saved the Pacific coast from the pauper immigration which has flooded the new states to the east of us. Only people of comparative prudence and thrift have been able to get here. While our immigration has been small, it has been of excellent class. We have had, as they had in New England two hundred years ago, the basis of a strong and moral society, and no lover of Oregon can wish for such an influx of people as would recast the style and tone of life among us.

H. W. S.

THE PUBLIC LEVEE AGAIN.

A new phase of the controversy over the public levee in this city is presented through an opinion by Judge Deady, published to-day. The sum of this opinion is that the levee is public property, donated for a specific purpose; that it does not belong to the city of Portland exclusively, but to the public or to the whole people; that it cannot be diverted from the purpose to which it was dedicated; that the state or city has power over it only in the capacity of trustee; that any attempt by the legislature or city to divert it to other purposes than those to which it was originally dedicated is void: that the attempt of the heirs or representatives of the dedicators to recover possession on the ground that there was an attempt to divert it from the use to which it was dedicated cannot be sustained, and that the legislature, in carrying out or executing the trust, may authorize any person or corporations to use it for a purpose not inconsistent with the original dedication. The narrow gauge company now propose to pay to the city the sum of $7600, the amount it has disbursed upon the levee for various purposes, and to erect a dock for public use at a cost of $10,000 more, upon condition that no further objection is made to its entry upon the ground and use of it as a railroad depot. Of course such use by the narrow gauge company could not be exclusive, nor could the company acquire title to the land, but could only obtain an easement, which others might also obtain. Under this new presentation of the case the controversy as to the levee is much simplified. The city cannot sell it; the state cannot sell it, nor can any use of it be granted that is not consistent with the original dedication. But the use of it requested by the narrow gauge may not be inconsistent with the dedication; and this new phase of the subject is now submitted to the common council, with the further offer on the part of the company of payments of the city's disbursements and erection of a wharf for a public landing place. In this turn of affairs it probably would be well for the city to give the proposition favorable consideration.

Spring this year seems to be "lost, strayed or stolen." March went out like a lamb, but May, a name that usually stands for brighter skies and warmer weather, sits rather quiet; wearing a scared and sulky look, like a fellow who had pulled off his winter flannels only to be surprised by a cold snap and a threat of pneumonia. One swallow makes a summer to those people who can talk about a pineapple in mid-winter and talk as if they had just dined on all the fruits of the equator; who can stick a few feathers in their hair and feel like a bird of paradise but to the unimaginative person spring this year is accurately described by some wit, whose name we have forgotten, who [illegible] Thompson's famous line as follows: "Come, gentle spring, diphtherial mildness, come."

The Chilcat Indian is becoming rapidly civilized. Long ago he learned to relish the firewater of the white man, but he has also adopted the habit of the white savages of civilization who do violence to any labor that is willing to work without first joining a union. The Chilcats ask the Yukon miners exorbitant prices for packing; other Indians offer to work at reasonable rates and the warlike Chilcats immediately threaten violence to the cheap labor and its employers. The Chilcat is a true copper-colored cousin of the white anarchist. It is highly complimentary to the ruffian of white civilization that the Chilcat should relish rum and riot equally with himself. The drunken Indian adopts the barbarian philosophy of bulldozing cheap labor as promptly as the drunken Caucasian.

Finding that his absurd suggestion that our treaties with China should be repudiated could get no attention from the senate, Mitchell of Oregon has now proposed a resolution for further negotiation with China, with a view to modification of the treaties, so that Chinese may not be permitted to come into the United States. This was the only rational way from the first. The man has been forced to learn something. If the advent of Chinese into the United States is to be prohibited, it must be through agreement with China, not by abrupt repudiation of treaty obligations. No wonder Eastern journals declared Mitchell's first bill "a shameless proposal;" no wonder the senate refused to consider it.

Pennoyer asserts that Cornelius is not sound on the Chinese question, because when in the legislature he voted against a bill to discourage employment of Chinese labor, and against a resolution asking congress to abrogate the Burlingame treaty. Cornelius replies that he never even wore a shirt washed by a Chinaman. These two statesmen have pitched the campaign

PRIVATE VENGEANCE.

Recent dispatches tell a terrible tale of private vengeance enacted near Binghampton, N. Y., by a farmer who killed his wife, his wife's alleged paramour and himself. The farmer was probably not a very intelligent person or he would have rejected suicide, gone into court with the plea of momentary insanity, and been acquitted amid the sobs of a sentimental jury and the cheers of his admiring countrymen. It is the absurd habit of our people to be very lenient with ugly fellows who do murder the moment they think they do well to be angry; and yet this leniency is the infernal spirit of Judge Lynch, and is characteristic of a crude and silly civilization. The "private vengeance" fellows generally belong to the tribe of Dan Sickles, who, himself a notorious rake, shot Key, pleaded insanity, was acquitted, and then went back to live with his soiled wife. Horace Greeley, in an able article, once argued that the men who led the purest lives and were tender and true husbands, who suffered most keenly when compelled to carry the cross of domestic wrong, seldom stooped to acts of private vengeance. Consideration for their children and for the teachings of Christianity restrained them from an act that only furnished newspapers with food for scandal, which only increased their personal sufferings, and filled the world's vulgar and eager ear with the sad and sickening story of a wife and mother's shame. Greeley said he had observed that men who did not hesitate to inflict domestic wrong were the first to revenge it by murder; that the men who scorned to inflict domestic wrong always endured it with dignity and the resignation of self-restraint. It is probably safe to say that Horace Greeley was a sounder guide in personal and social morals than Dan Sickles.

In England acts of private vengeance are almost unknown, because the law will not listen for a moment to the wretched plea of "emotional insanity." No sentimental excuse or subterfuge is accepted by an English court for such crimes. The English court treats the avenger by blood of a domestic wrong, as it does the avenger by blood of any other wrong, and this wholesome severity sends Englishmen to the courts for divorce and damages instead of assuming to arbitrate private wrongs by assassination. So the Englishman, rather than go to the scaffold, elects to be content with divorce and civil damages; but in America we make a bloody burlesque of justice by saying that any man may safely slay his fellow if he can make a jury believe that he believed his victim was criminally intimate with his family. Of course any malignant wretch on this plea might cunningly contrive suspicious circumstances and situations and do murder on his pretended conviction of guilt. When we rise to the common sense of England and send all men to prison or the scaffold who assume to avenge their private wrongs with a pistol, we will have a safe and decent civilization instead of a state of sentimental, emotional and barbaric justice. By the way, what a beautiful compliment to women it is, this doctrine that their "virtue" is something for which they are not responsible, but something upon which their "husband" keeps watch and ward with a pistol. In these days of advancing agitation for women's rights, why not arm the women from head to foot and set them on guard over their husband's virtue, instead of leaving his manly virtue to his own care. From that we could easily march to the acquittal of women who shot the siren full of holes that witched their feeble, lascivious lord and master away from his wigwam to the lodge of a squaw of another tribe. How would that be, oh sapient sentimentalists who consign women, who are wives, to the dignified position of a hen who is sure to fly over into your neighbor's garden unless she is put behind a high picket fence, sure to fall a prey to foxes and weasels unless she is surrounded by man traps and spring guns, with the customary notice posted concerning the shooting of dogs found within this game preserve. It is a very dirty doctrine to say that any married woman's virtue is to be guarded by anybody but herself. The best way for these knights of the pistol to take care of their wives' virtue is to take care of their own character, both at home and abroad. A married woman who can't take care of her own character by her own conduct is not likely to have it successfully defended with a shotgun.

THE BULLDOG HERO.

The prize-fighter is a great public nuisance, who is so stupid that he plumes himself upon a performance that is as odious as a Spanish bull fight. A man who, having no quarrel with his antagonist, will sell his splendid body to be pounded and mutilated for money by another until exhaustion gives victory to one of the gladiators, does as vile and low an act as nature has made it possible for a man to do with his body; he has sold its sanctity for money, and his venal abuse of his person is an act of self degradation that sinks him quite down to the level of the strumpet he despises and derides. A deal of nonsense is talked about prize-fighting being only the irrepressible instinct of a brave, pugnacious people. This is all nonsense. Ferocity is not courage. During the war thousands of tender youths that never struck a blow in anger since childhood, much less ever fought a deliberate battle in the ring, fought with unflinching courage and enduring enthusiasm. Indeed, the very best material among the officers and men was composed of this quality; men who would have despised "a battle in the ring" as a brutal and unsatisfactory way of squaring accounts with their insulter.

So far wrong are those who deem the pugilistic battles won at West Point good preparation for daring soldiership and the growth of military hardihood, that we remember among the few instances of officers, who disgraced themselves by arrant cowardice in action, were two well known pugilists and bullies of the ring, who fled at the first smell of powder, and were expelled from the service for poltroonery. The courage of battle is not ferocity; it is largely moral courage, power of will and spiritual endurance. It is pride of family, devotion to duty; it is not fearlessness at all, for that implies mere mad-bull passion; it is fear controlled by the sense of duty, and that noble pride we call honor. It does not stand for a daredevil with no more brains than a bulldog; nor for a desperado to whom life tastes so bitter that he fairly courts death. No sane man "as gentle and as jocund as to jest," ever went out to fight for his life; a fray is not a feast to an intelligent man, and no man who ever faced death in battle will accept the baseless theory that the brutal discipline of the ring promotes personal bravery and manliness. Hundreds of quiet, modest "mother's boys" made splendid soldiers, and hundreds of town bullies, heroes on circus days and at agricultural horse trots, ran like sheep. Courage does not feed on brutal ring fights; ferocity feeds on such encounters—the ferocity of a tiger nourished by drinking warm blood and dining on raw meat.

Many of the finest soldiers of the English army in the Indian wars of the last century were the sons of clergymen, men who would lead a charge and not stoop to kill an enemy save in self defense. The dandies and snobs who officered the household troops at Waterloo were the bravest of the brave. One of the subalterns, when a cannon shot knocked off a soldier's head and spattered him all over with brains and blood, quietly said, "How perfectly disgusting," and then they all laughed as heartily as if they were on parade in Hyde park. Wellington said "the puppies fight well." It didn't need the rude culture of battles in the ring or the brutal hazing of military schools to teach William Lowell Putnam to meet death like a man at Ball's Bluff; nor his cousins, James Jackson Lowell and Charles Russell Lowell, to fight desperately and fall sword in hand at the front. No; a man don't need to be kicked and cuffed at college; he does not need to first graduate a gladiator from the ring to shine as a stout and gallant soldier.

India has more than 12,000 miles of railway in operation and upwards of 3500 miles under construction. The total capital outlay on railways and connected steamer service exceeds $800,000,000. The Calcutta government lately sanctioned the construction of 1840 miles of new railway. The gross receipts of the Indian railways for 1884 were $80,000,000. The difference in favor of Chicago, as compared with the Indian ports of Kurrachee and Bombay, on the Arabian sea, is only about five days, and when her railway system is once completed, India will be a formidable competitor of the American grain producers in the English market.

LOSING YOUR GRIP.

A man in Oakland, Cal., is reported as having committed suicide through despondency caused by losses in speculation. A rich New Yorker, who had plenty of money left, took his life recently because of very large losses in grain speculations. Not many months ago a handsome young woman shot herself at Metropolis, Ill., because her lover broke his troth and married another. Suicides of this sort are simply proof that the self-murderers were not persons of healthy organization in mind or body; they lacked nerve tone which is the basis of what we call grit and grip. Grief strikes such natures and they hang out the white flag. Sensibility to suffering is entirely consistent with sound mental and physical health, but surrender without fight is not. A base man breaks faith with a woman; she ought to be glad she escaped marrying such a scoundrel; she ought to despise him and thank her good luck that he showed his true moral colors before she was bound by marriage to a false man, but she elects on the contrary to shoot herself for the sake of a treacherous knave that was not worth a tear, let alone her heart's blood. The suicide of this girl, who was not of the kind that suffer, and yet wax strong through suffering, is due to the very same radical lack of nerve tone, the physical basis of moral grit, that makes a man, when reverses overtake him, refuse to fight on, fight ever until he captures the flag, or dies on the battle-field sword in hand; for lack of nerve tone he either turns thief or slinks out of the world by suicide. Another illustration is the common class of men who shoot the woman who refuses to marry them and sometimes shoot themselves. It is the same miserable lack of moral grit, the same flight from and surrender to every hard fate, a natural and perhaps desirable act in a hopeless professional gambler or criminal who had by his life of wickedness burned all the bridges down between him and a better end, but an act of melancholy folly when perpetrated by a person of reputable character and humane instincts in a moment of moral cowardice.

As a matter of fact duty is only another name for difficulty, and the man or woman who consents to suicide or moral self-surrender whenever some scoundrel makes them suffer sentimentally, or calamity cuts the cable of their business anchor, is an invalid, a subject for debate among doctors, who sometimes heal such people, rather than a candidate for the world's effusive sympathy and sorrow. The men and women who suffer just as keenly as the cowards, but in face of failure continue to fight in the spirit of Nelson, when he said, "Now for a peerage or Westminster Abbey"—that is, victory or gallant death and an honorable burial—are the best objects of the world's sympathy and sorrow when they are found with their backs to the field and their feet to the foe. The world is fond of a successful man, and yet the world is just enough to treat respectfully every stout fellow, who has every gift of good soldiership save good fortune. The world says, "You didn't win, but you made a good fight as long as your burly hand had strength enough to swing your battle axe," and the world gives you the praise that if not a successful general, you were a manly soldier. You didn't break for the bomb proof when the battle grew bitter, you didn't turn guerrilla; you didn't rob the dead nor pillage the camp; you didn't say, whiningly, "Success or suicide." You accepted a soldier's fate with a soldier's courage. You are entitled to the sympathy and admiration of all brave men who make an honest fight for success, who display a hero's courage even if they miss a hero's rewards. It is common to cry over the good, but spiritless and cowardly people who kill themselves on the graves of their buried hopes. A girl who dies because of her love for a base man is a text for the sentimental eloquence of fiction, while the girl who sues for breach of promise and recovers damages is sneered at as a mercenary, indelicate person. But for the business of this world the girl who scouts suicide and sues for damages, is altogether the most sensible person of the two. She doesn't pretend that she has suffered any incurable wound because she has been jilted, but she reasons fairly that all delicacy is wasted on the memory of a treacherous scoundrel; she has suffered a serious practical injury to her marriage prospects; she wastes no time in trying to touch the traitor's heart indirectly; she stabs it by striking straight from the shoulder for his pocket and taking without scruple whatever the law gives her; she is not a heroic figure for a modern novel, but she has chosen altogether a better and more sensible part than suicide; she reasons that no scoundrel is worth an hour of sorrow or regret; if he can be made to pay for his treason, very well; if not, "let the wild world wag as it will; I'll be gay and happy still." Kissing the picture of a contemptible fellow who doesn't care a fig for you, and immolating yourself on the high altar of your bruised affections is excellent fustian, fine padding for cheap fiction; but for everyday life the plucky man or woman who thanks God the traitor has fallen to flight before his treason was irremediable, throws the picture into the fire and makes ready for a better fate, is, if not a hero, a live, practical philosopher and a deal better than a whole wilderness full of sobbing, sighing, sentimental suicides.

Invincible pugnacity is the natural impulse of the healthy man. Hotspur, Iago, Richard the Third, Coriolanus, fight to the last, but a man is sick through sensuality, through misfortune, through love or jealousy, surrender, like Richard the Second, Antony, Timon, Romeo and Othello.

THE DEAD BEAR.

Woerishoffer, the great "bear" broker of Wall street, lies dead of apoplexy; he died as did Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and the same stupid reflection is in order that followed Vanderbilt to his grave, in the cynical cackle that follows, at once thriftless and envious, always raised over a millionaire prematurely dead. "You were worth millions, but you are dead; you couldn't carry anything out of the world with you; dead, you are only a subject of interest to surgeons; the corpse of a millionaire is as worthless as that of the poorest creature that paid him homage in life." The spendthrift's complacent grin at the dead millionaire, his bullwhacking of the dead "bear," is very silly, for in his heart the cheap critic knows that, while all agree with him that it is better to be a healthy pauper than a millionaire hopelessly sick or dead, all also agree that they would like to be a millionaire with health to enjoy a million. The sneer at the dead millionaire is born of the same mean and vulgar spirit that made Falstaff say on the battle-field that he would rather be a live jackass than a dead lion, meaning that a live coward was worth an army of dead heroes. And yet Falstaff would have been very happy if he could have secured the earthly honors and rewards of Prince Hal's heroism, without risking wounds and death for praise, pelf and power, but he loved life more than he did honor or riches; he did not dare pay the hero's price for honor or riches, so much as he loved all the prizes of this world, he hugged his cowardice to keep it warm by scoffing at the gallant Hotspur dead, and singing that "he that fights and runs away will live to fight another day." That is about the philosophy of the fellows that pretend to despise riches by kicking a dead millionaire. Of course they don't envy him his death; nobody does, whether his soul fled to bliss or woe; they do envy him his riches, and would be very glad to take his place anywhere, short of a coffin. The New Orleans *Picayune* cleverly answered this sort of mortuary homiletics over Vanderbilt when it said: "Wealth does not bring happiness, but very few men will hesitate to become rich through fear of dropping suddenly dead." And some humorist in the same vein has said: "I have noticed that everybody wants to go to heaven, but that nobody seems to be in any hurry about it." The spendthrift moralizes as fearlessly and flippantly over the dead millionaire as the gravediggers do in "Hamlet" over the skulls of the lawyers and the politicians that in life "would have cir-

GRANT AND WELLINGTON.

The second volume of Grant's memoirs is published and the English press is loud in its praise, describing it as even more interesting and better written than the first volume, which is surprising proof how little the strength of Grant's mind was impaired by the progress of his bodily disease. The English public evidently like Grant and their leading public journals are fond of pointing out that he had many personal and military traits identical with Wellington. In a superficial sense this is true. There was the same reticence; the same iron-willed imperturbability and composure; the same simplicity and truthfulness of speech; the same utter lack of brilliant imagination, imagination that in practical affairs seems to cloud strong common sense and clear understanding; the same energy, resolution, decision, pugnacity and endurance; the same hate for war, except when undertaken for a patriotic purpose. There was the same sensibility underneath the grim mask of habitual self-restraint. America was surprised when the latent tenderness of Grant's nature displayed itself toward his family, his friends and the people of both sections and of all races and religions in the closing months of his life, but America was not more surprised than England was to see the tears roll down the Iron Duke's face when he spoke in the house of lords in memory of Sir Robert Peel. Lord John Russell was asked by Napoleon, at Elba, if Wellington could content himself with a life of peace after so long a career of war, and when Russell assured him that Wellington, save as patriotic duty, abhorred war, Napoleon shook his head and said, "Ah, that is strange; war is such a grand game." And yet Wellington, while a true man within his limits, was of narrow and contracted nature compared with Grant. He lacked magnanimity in dealing with his subordinates. Grant's dispatches are full of warm praise of Sherman, McPherson, Sheridan and Hancock. Wellington, unlike Grant, treated his subordinates with intolerable harshness at times, and seldom gave them much credit in his dispatches. Crawford and Picton served him gallantly, but not because they loved him, for he treated them insultingly at times. When Picton fell at Waterloo he was on bad terms with Wellington. And Sir John Colborne, who without waiting for orders, executed a brilliant movement at Waterloo that sealed the fate of the Old Guard received no mention whatever for his great services, in the official dispatches; neither did the English artillery captain whose battery arrived at an opportune moment and by its heroic endurance gave Wellington time to restore the battle on his left, which otherwise had been lost. His harshness made a brilliant staff officer throw away his life at Toulouse. Wellington was an entirely honest and patriotic soldier, but he was an ungenerous commander; he was not disposed to share the credit of his laurels with any one of the devoted captains that ably helped work his iron will. Nor is there any reason to believe that Wellington was the superior, if he was the equal, of Grant as a military mind. He certainly was completely outgeneraled by Napoleon in the Waterloo campaign, and he was only saved from defeat by the arrival of the Prussians. Nothing saved him from destruction the day before at Quatre Bras, save the blunder of a staff officer that kept D'Erlon's corps moving uselessly to and fro between Napoleon and Ney, without striking either Wellington at Quatre Bras or Blucher at Ligny. He never equaled in brilliancy Grant's Vicksburg campaign. His victories in Spain were won over Junot, Victor, Marmont and Jourdan, men of second-rate rank among Napoleon's marshals. Napier evidently did not consider him more than a match under equal circumstances for Soult, and he gained no advantage over Massena in that marshal's celebrated retreat from the lines of Torres Vedras. Grant's success was won in spite of the jealousy and stupidity of Halleck. Had it not been for Halleck's impenetrable incapacity to comprehend the value of time and vigor in war, within thirty days after Donelson our lines would have stretched from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Corinth, Miss.; Vicksburg would have fallen without a blow, for it was defenseless as late as June 1, 1862 against 10,000 men, and the whole river would have been cleared from Cairo to New Orleans. The failure of Halleck to appreciate the prescience and sagacity of Grant's advice, his stupid jealousy of him cost us twenty months of terrible fighting before we won Vicksburg and Chattanooga. Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone river, Vicksburg, Chickamauga and Chattanooga would never have been fought with their awful carnage had Halleck acted on Grant's urgent advice to follow up the smashing of the keystone of the arch of the Confederate line at Donelson by immediate occupation of the important strategic points named, which for thirty days after Donelson were defenseless. When Halleck reached Corinth, Miss., in May, 1862, he had 120,000 men; instead of moving on Vicksburg or Atlanta he proceeded to break up his army and scatter it where it would do the least good. Even after Vicksburg Halleck's fatal hand was on Grant's collar. Grant urged an expedition against Mobile and Bragg, but Halleck refused. Halleck's failure to follow up Donelson forced a bloody battle at Shiloh; his failure to follow up Corinth lost us Vicksburg and Chattanooga and his failure to follow up Vicksburg lost us Mobile and the great battle of Chickamauga. Halleck's opacity of vision to all these great opportunities prolonged the war nearly two years, for it was nearly December 1, 1863, before we covered with our lines the strategic points that were legitimate fruits of the fall of Donelson in 1862, and which but for Halleck's obstructiveness would have been ours beyond recovery by May 1, 1862. Grant's Memoirs have hanged Halleck's military fame to a lofty gibbet of historic contempt for all time to come.

The distinguishing feature of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is its power to reduce inflammation.

MARRIED.

At Vancouver, May 9, at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. R. Phillips, Mr. Thomas [illegible], of [illegible] st., Portland, and Miss Emma [illegible] Edwards, of [illegible].

DIED.

At Darkee, Or., May 10, F. A. Johnston, M. D., of 173 Second st., Portland, aged 61 years.

Funeral will take place from Hall [illegible] church at 2 P. M. Corvallis and St. Paul papers please copy.

MEETING NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—New Encampment.—Grand [illegible] arch D. S. K. Buick, assisted by grand officers, will institute "Harmony Encampment No. [illegible]" at Odd Fellows' Temple, on Thursday, May 13, at 8 o'clock P. M. The degrees will be conferred on new members at 3:30 o'clock P. M., same day. All patriarchs in good standing are fraternally invited to assist, [illegible] the charter members.

Attention, "K" Company.—The Company will meet for drill this (Thursday) evening at usual time and place.
E. H. MERRILL, Com'd'g Co.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION.—Address applications for membership to G. W. P[illegible], [illegible] Portland, Or. All former residents now in the Northwest eligible to membership.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible] ARE BEST 49 First St.

At Great SACRIFICE.—GEO. H. HIMES has concluded not to have any political aspirations, but to devote his entire energies to Job Printing and kindred branches, in which occupation he finds no superior either as to quality of work or price; to prove which call on or address him at 169-171 Second st., Portland, Oregon. Legal Blanks. No objections to political jobs.

½-BLOCK WANTED!

Bet. 2d and 7th and Morrison and A Sts.

If Location and Price Satisfactory, Cash Customer is ready.

P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark street.

Special Auction Sale
—OF—
BLOODED STOCK, CARRIAGE, ETC.
I will sell at the "City Stables," Second st. between Stark and Washington sts.,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 15th,
At 2 o'clock P. M.
Beautiful Bright Bay Stallion Colt "Hannibal," sired by "Rockwood."
Beautiful Sorrel Filly "Dolly," sired by "Adirondack."
ALSO
1 Family Carriage; 1 set Double Harness;
1 Jump-Cart and Harness.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH, No. 23 K st. Inquire 30 South First street, J. L. P. [illegible] 13n5

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND washing. Inquire 353 Ninth st., cor. Montgomery st. 13n1

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRICK MOULDERS; none other need apply. Apply at No. 3 Stark street. 13n3

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER TO GIVE lessons in bookkeeping. Address A. R. 125, care Oregonian.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING PAPERS of value only to owner. Finder will please leave at this office.

CALL AT WADHAMS & ELLIOTT'S FOR [illegible] Butter—fresh and nice every Wednesday morning.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, IN BEST repair at 191 Twelfth st., cor. Taylor. Part of furniture for sale.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Call at 3 1/2 Third st., cor. Mill. 13n1

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, at 222 Twelfth st., near Jefferson; Scandinavian or German preferred.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms; no children; reply at once. Address R. H. W., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE FURNITURE, in whole or part; at room No. 1, Cambridge block, cor. Third and Morrison streets.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 4 South Sixth st., between Jackson and Lincoln, from 2 till 4 P. M.

NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS FOR first-class work at reduced prices. MRS. FITZGIBBON, leading Dressmaker, 165 Third st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, CHEAP, TO a permanent gentleman; bath room, gas, etc., 189 First Park st., between Yamhill and Taylor.

JUST RECEIVED—A CHOICE LOT OF FRENCH Solid-back Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes. [illegible]SON, BALL & CO., 71 Third st., Ainsworth Block.

DEPARTURE!—A New One—Gold Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, sold on installment plan by W. Friedlander 165 First, bet. Morrison & Yamhill.

BLACK AMERICAN SILKS ARE CONSIDERED by judges of silks to be the best and very shortly I will make important announcements. L. B. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 18 YEARS old, to learn the machinist's trade; best of references furnished. Address I. A. S., Box 187, Salem, Or.

$5000 TO $20,000 WANTED ON CITY real estate, on three to five years time. No commission unless at very low rate of interest. Address Loan, Oregonian office.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business, 7 miles from Portland, on West Side R. R.; telegraph, railroad, express and postoffice in same building. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT—The Palace Hotel, in Goldendale, W. T., is for sale or rent; this hotel does a good business; is well furnished; room for 25 lodgers; good building; all modern conveniences; reason for retiring, poor health. Call or address W. H. CHAPPELL, Goldendale, W. T.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—Unimproved lots in King's addition on eastern front.
2 desirable building lots on Eighth st., fronting east.
$700—House and lot on South Sixth st.
$1200—House and lot in northwest part of city.
Desirable improved property on Second st.
CROFT & DAVIS, 133 Fourth st.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late J. A. Chapman, deceased, are requested to settle with Frank & Cress, who are the only persons authorized to collect and receipt for money due said estate. Accounts remaining unsettled after thirty days from this date will be placed in the hands of my attorney, with instructions to sue.
MRS. A. F. CHAPMAN,
May 12, 1886. (13m3) Administratrix.

THE ST. CHARLES.
LEADING HOTEL
Of the Northwest
Cor. Front and Morrison streets,
Portland, Oregon.
200 ROOMS
C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

AN OTIS ELEVATOR

Has just been introduced with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

THE ST. CHARLES, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT,

In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in First-Class Style and affords Visitors every Luxury known to the Epicure.

ANALYSIS OF THE
GAMBRINUS BEER.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1886.
Louis Feurer, Esq., Portland, Or.:

Dear Sir—We have examined your Gambrinus Lager sent us for analysis, and have obtained the following results: Specific gravity of beer free from carbonic acid, 1.0242.

The beer contains in 100 parts by weight—
Alcohol .... 3.69 per cent Extract .... 7.681 per cent
Water .... [illegible] per cent 100.000 per cent
The extract contains—
Sugar .... 1.635 Other extractive substances 1.157
Albuminoids .... [illegible]
Ashes .... .273
Dextrine 4.606
7.681

Regarding the general composition of the beer, it compares well with other excellent beers, of which we give the relation of alcohol, extract and ashes, as follows:—

	Specific gravity.	Alcohol.	Extract.	Ashes.
Liebotschau	1.0088	3.27	3.71	0.19
Culmbach	1.0181	4.61	7.04	0.33
Spatenbraeu Munich	1.0201	3.74	6.50	0.20

Prof. Koenig gives as average for export beer the following figures: Specific gravity, [illegible]; water, [illegible]; alcohol, [illegible]; extract, [illegible]; albuminoids, 0.710; sugar, [illegible]; ashes, [illegible].
Yours respectfully,
SCIENTIFIC DEPT. "BREWER'S JOURNAL."
PETER H. [illegible], M. A., [illegible]

SMOKE
"The Vaquero,"
"Estranella,"
"Guiding Star"
AND OTHER
First-Class White Labor Cigars,
MANUFACTURED BY
A. I. WEILER & CO.,
80 North Front St., Portland, Or.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We are instructed to sell by auction on account of removal, at No. 289 First st., bet. Jefferson and Columbia on
THURSDAY, MAY 13, AT 10 A. M.
275 yards Fine Brussels Carpets,
Elegant 7-piece Parlor Suit, finely upholstered,
Hoey Bed Lounges, Single Lounge,
Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suits,
Walnut Bureaus and Bedsteads,
Wardrobes, Whatnot, Mattresses, Blankets,
Feather Pillows, Extension Tables,
Dining room Chairs, Ice Chest,
Center Tables, Bookcase, etc., etc.,
Cooking Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Curtains, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW MARKET THEATER
J. P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager.
A HIT! A HIT! A HIT!—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED
To-Night and Every Evening This Week.
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
[illegible]'s Company of Comedians,
IN [illegible]
WE US & CO. AT MUD SPRINGS.
Prices—50c, 75c and $1. Seats now on sale at Prentice's music store.

TILLAMOOK and NESTUCCA.
The New A1 Steam Schooner
ROSIE OLSEN
F. A. JOHNSON .... Master
Is receiving freight at Flanders' wharf.

JAPANESE BAZAAR
[illegible]
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES
NOVELTIES &C
ANDREW KAN

[illegible]
Lipman & Co.

[illegible]
S. W. corner Third and Morrison.
MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886,
WE SHALL OFFER
TWO CASES
NEW CRAZY CLOTH,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
At 20c Per Yard.
5 cs. NEW LAWNS,
Choice Patterns and Best Manufacture,
At 12½c per Yard.
Besides an Immense Variety of
New Ginghams,
Chambrays,
Seersuckers,
Sateens,
Prints, etc.,
ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

[illegible]
SPRING MILLINERY
Adcock's
171 First St.

GLASS SHADES & STANDS
For Wax-work Flowers, etc.
HAMMERED BRASS & NICKLE TRAYS
Round and Square.
Rochester Lamps
Equal to 65 candle. Best Lamp in the market, Absolutely safe and simple.
Large variety PAINTED TOILET SETS.
Haviland's French China, for Decorating & Hand-Painting.
CHAS. HEGELE & CO.
53 and 55 Front st., [illegible] Kamm Block

JOS. SCHLITZ BOTTLING WORKS, LD.
Milwaukee, Wis.,
SOLE BOTTLERS OF THE
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO'S
PILSNER LAGER BEER.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agt.,
Portland, Or.

FINEST DISPLAY IN SUMMER SUITINGS. J. POLIVKA & CO., NO. 28 WASHINGTON STREET.

WILZINSKI & MAYER,
70 MORRISON ST.,
Have just opened an Elegant Line of
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH
IMPORTED DELICACIES
Also a Full Line of
WINES AND LIQUORS, AND PURE TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST IN SOUTHern Oregon, consisting of 2000 acres; fine water privileges; unlimited mountain range; house, barn, fences and all improvements included; terms reasonable; will be sold in one piece

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission
No. 42 First st.,
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate,
Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies,
days—Tuesday & Fridays

Auction Sale of Buggies & Express
We are instructed by Mr. S. G.
auction, without reserve, Saturday
at 11 o'clock A. M., at
foot of Morrison street, 1
1 open 2-Seated Piano-box Carriage
ton. These vehicles were
Bunting, are first-class
ery particular.
GILMAN & CO.,
A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 11 Washington

GIVEN AWAY
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware,
ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY
In making this, our third Grand Gift
offer to the public a very large line of
worth from $1 to $5, for one dollar
goods are put up in packages
from one to 1000. Any person
of these packages of Jewelry and
velope with the number, is entitled
in our valuable Gift Prizes. The
in number, and consist of Diamonds
Gold Watch, Silver Watch, Jewelry,
etc. Any lady or gentleman in the
ing us one dollar receives one of
(Please mention this paper.)
The Sale commences
New York Jewelry
No. 107 First St., Portland

JUNE 7th
Is the day fixed for the
LOCAL & GENERL ELEC
ALL DAYS
EXCEPT SUNDAY
ROBERTS
Is offering the Latest Lines
Clothing
FURNISHING GOODS
HATS AND CAPS.
The usual attention is paid to the Cutting
for
GENTS DRESS SUITS
Of course, the Juvenile portion of the
thought of, and a fine line is always
Boys' and Children's Clothing
A. ROBERTS,
THE LEADING
Clothier, Merchant Tailor and
FIRST AND ALDER.

John Cran
We have received a
Supply of
MISSES'
BOYS'
JERSEY
ALSO
Our Spring Importation
our own popular
Kid Gloves
At $1.50 per pair.

Wholesale and Retail
Importers
FISHING TACKLE
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
194 First St.,

T. J. COLBE
Wholesale and Retail
CARPE
MATS, etc.,
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GLADSTONE'S GREAT
FOR IRELAND'S F
Now ready, in Book form
To be had of W. B. Ayers
and of all news

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...UCTION AND COMMISSION
GILMAN C. M. STEVENS
GILMAN & CO.,
...neers and Commission Merchants
...o 42 First St., bet Pine and Ash.
...ON SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General
...ouse, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular Sales
...nesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

...l Sale of Buggies & Express Wagons
...e instructed by Mr S G Bunting to sell by ... without reserve Saturday, May 15, 1886 ... ock A. M. at 7 T Wright's warehouse, ... Morrison street, 1 Covered Express Wagon, ... Seated Piano-Box Carriage, 1 Single ... These vehicles were manufactured by Mr. ... are first-class and guaranteed by him in ... icular. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

...A. B. RICHARDSON,
...TIONEER—Office No 13 Washington St.

GIVEN AWAY!
...Dollars' Worth $5...
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, etc.
ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY!

...aking this, our third Grand Gift Sale, we ... the public a very large line of Jewelry ... from $1 to $5, for one dollar. These ... are put up in envelopes and numbered ... e to 1000. Any person purchasing one ... packages of Jewelry and saves the ... with the number is entitled to a chance ... valuable Gift Prizes. The prizes are 5 ... ther, and consist of Diamonds Rings, ... atch, Silver Watch, Jewelry, Silverware, ... ny lady or gentleman in the country ... one dollar receives one of these packages.
Please mention this paper
...he Sale commences Monday, April ...

...York Jewelry ...
... 107 First St., Portland, Or.

JUNE 7th
...the day fixed for th...
...L & GENERAL ELECTIO...
ALL DAYS
EXCEPT SUNDAY

...ROBERTS
...s offering the Latest Lines in
...Clothing,
FURNISHING GOODS
HATS AND CAPS.
...attention ... paid to the Cutting & Fitting of
...ENTS DRESS SUITS.
...the ... portion of the community ... a fine line is always in stock of
...and Children's Clothing
ROBERTS,
THE LEADING
...er Merchant Tailor and Hatter,
FIRST AND ALDER.

John Cran & Co
We have received a New Supply of
MISSES' JACKETS
BOYS'
JERSEY [illegible]
ALSO
Our Spring Importation o...
our own popular
Kid Gloves
At $1.50 per pair.

...TON & ...
Wholesale and Retail
Importers

FISHING TACKLE.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
...Portland, Or.
...at St.

J. COLBERT
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
...S, ...
...HATS, etc., etc.
...d Yamhill sts. ....Portland, Or.

...STONE'S GREAT SPEECH
...OR IRELAND'S FREEDOM
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The Oregonian.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 12—6 49 P M

Time of Obs	Height of Bar	Change last 8 hours	Ther	...	...	State of Weather
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

...thermometer 46 maximum 56

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

...SAN FRANCISCO, May 12—8 P M.—Indications for the next thirty-two hours, Oregon and Washington ... fair weather in Southern Oregon ... local showers in Washington territory ... vicinity of the Columbia river.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

...to arrive over the Northern Pacific: ... W Corbett and wife, John Kilter, ... G Carpenter and wife, Willis ... H E Graham, W J. Thompson, ... and wife, Mrs G. W. Frush, ... Wayne Ferguson, Mrs. Mary J ... Archibald Anderson, Archibald Pat..., L. M. Bullett, H. L. Jones, ... Anderson, Mrs. M. E. Dana, Miss F ... Lamm and forty-four emigrants. ... to arrive over the Short line: ... J K Rountz, George Water..., ... B. M. Jenny, Charles Wil..., ... Rea and wife, L. A. Holt, C ... nineteen emigrants. ... to arrive over the O. & C. ...

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

...Household Furniture including Car... between Jefferson and Columbia ... at 10 A. M.

BRIEF MENTION

...and Zoe, are worth seeing this ... Tivoli.

... Oil company think of erecting a ... in Tacoma.

... wed was issued yesterday to Au... and Mary Rasmussen.

... on record by the Multnomah at ... Vancouver, from foot of Alder.

... a native of Sweden, was admitted to citizenship yesterday by Judge Stearns.

... and the State of California arrived at San Francisco about 7 o'clock yesterday ...

...masquerade suits have already been ... for the masquerade ball on Fri...

... Reed intends to erect brick stores ... upon the site of Acker's stables on ... Third street.

...paraphernalia for a new encampment of ... has been received here, and the en... will be organized this afternoon.

...Presbyterians have arranged with ... Wide West for their excursion on ... Friends of the congregation ... to bear this in mind.

... flurry of excitement was created in ... neighborhood of Mersey dock yesterday ... by the blowing out of a tube in the ... one of Dick Lemon's scows, employed ... the Germania. The steam blew off in ... style and there was a general racing for ... the vicinity.

THE STAGE

...& Co.' was produced at the New ... theater last evening. The plot of the ... but affords an opportunity for a ... deal of fun, singing and dancing. Among ... of the company was Walter Goldie, ... and Miss May Wells. Mr Goldie, as ... pleased his audience in his ... acting and specialties. Ralph Post, ... a boy, shows a great deal of talent ... fine voice. The ladies of the company ... young and pretty. "We Us & Co" ... repeated to-night. To-morrow night an ... change of all the specialties will be given.

...Casino.—The concert by the Thompson company to close the season at the Casino ... night drew a fair house. Taken all in all ... satisfactory, though good in spots. ... was the recipient of many floral ... and of a fine portrait of herself. The ... intended to leave for Victoria to-day, ... whether they will or not is uncertain.

OUGHT NOT TO DO IT

PORTLAND, May 12.

...EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

... reading the report of Brother Pen... speech last night at East Portland that ... that Col. Cornelius voted for the bill to ... the Holladay $800,000 of Portland's money, ... bill was vetoed by Gov Grover. This is ... blind slap of the would be governor at ... which I am sorry to see. Judge ... was a member of the senate at that ... and voted for the bill. If Cornelius did ... is not the brilliant candidate for supreme ... the same boat? The brethren ought ... records a little more before they ... charges, else there may be trouble in the ... There ought to be harmony, and records ... disturbers.

MEMORIAL DAY AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, W T May 12

...Memorial day will be observed by a grand ... parade at 10:30 o'clock Monday, May ... the Fourteenth infantry, the artillery, ... of Pythias, firemen and citizens of Van...

... DeBusey will be president of the day ... Woodruff, who was shot full of holes ... of the Big Hole will deliver the ... address. The city park will be free ... those wishing to come to Vancouver on ... and enjoy themselves, and witness the ... military parade. The citizens of Oregon ... Washington territory are hereby invited to ... bring their baskets and flowers ... soldiers are invited to fall into line with ... post, G. A. R. COMMITTEE.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL

...skilled artists can do is really wonderful ... have turned Freiman's restaurant into a ... The first object is the incandescent electric light, which illuminates the place beautifully. Then comes the telephone for the benefit of merchants. Next is the ladies department ... which is nicely furnished and well ... for families or dinner parties something ... needed here. Freiman was busy yesterday ... people around his establishment ... he expects a big crowd. He has a force ... men who are kept on a jump all day ... has more than doubled. He ... all the ladies and gentlemen to ... and inspect the kitchen which is superintended personally by Mr Freiman, and man... ... by the finest cook on the Pacific ... The victuals are the finest in the city ... fact the whole thing is simply im...

... to-day at Ryback's First street ... Sunday.

... please Charles and quickly too ... Crystal Palace.

...place is 31 Morrison. Don't fail to take ... and Portland Tailoring Parlors.

...needed a new valise and she wanted a ... They went to Silberstein's, opposite the ...

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES? ... Tansill's Punch 5c cigars from ... Everly druggists, First and Main.

... Brodie, regular democratic nominee ... of the Peace South Portland precinct.

... announce myself an independent candidate for the office of constable of North Portland. CHARLES GRANT

... May and season for June at Edward ... Washington street.

... announce myself an independent candidate for Justice of the Peace in and for N... C C REDMAN

...in bedroom sets in oak cherry bog... walnut as well as a complete line ... and secretaries. An inspection of ... goods is invited. G Shindler & Co ... 165 First and 167 Front.

BUSINESS ITEMS

... patterns, spring styles, 163 Fourth.

... malaria use Kennedy's East India Bitters.

...Sewing Machine Co., 46 Morrison st ... The Blue Front.

... spring beds. ... Trade supplied. George H. Parker, 131 ...

... the cure when all other so-called ... Try one package.

... Machine Store, 167 Third st., ... the latest and best.

... and Coughs, use Brown's ... Troches. Sold only in boxes

... COFFEE HOUSE, ... Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

GALLAGHER'S GRIEVANCE.—At the close of the business of the council last evening Councilman Gallagher arose and spoke at some length in regard to a bill which the council had ordered paid at the last meeting, despite his objections. He said he was convinced then that the bill was too large and that from investigations he had since made he had ascertained that it was one of the most outrageous impositions which had ever been perpetrated on a suffering people. The fact that the bill was from a brother blacksmith who did some repairing to the city carts, etc., probably had nothing to do with the purity of Mr Gallagher's motives in exposing the alleged outrage, but some were unkind enough to intimate that it had. However it is an old saying that two of a trade can never agree, and professional jealousy might have caused Gallagher to think that Thunander had overcharged. Gerdes, whose mind is as free from envy and all uncharitableness as it is from guile, was heard to mutter, "Is es moeglich," "Tantaene in animis celestibus irae" If there is anything the matter with this quotation, the fault must be attributed to Gerdes having been taught the continental style of Latin, while the writer never learned in any style.

CHURCH FOR LA CAMAS.—According to previous announcement, Rev. J R. Thompson preached in the school house at La Camas on Monday evening last, closing his remarks with an argument in favor of church erection in that fast-growing little city. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to draw up a subscription list and test the effect of his discourse. Some $250 were pledged on that evening, which, by a canvass of a few citizens on the following morning, was increased to $400 with a number of others to hear from. The matter is in the hands of an energetic committee, who will probably not rest until the list tallies fully $600. Some outside help is expected which, if secured, will make the amount $1000 or more. The colony company will give a suitable site for the building, which when finished will be quite an ornament to the city. Work will be commenced as soon as the plans shall have been adopted and other necessary preparations made.

LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION.—An adjourned meeting of the sawmill men of the Columbia and Willamette rivers was held at the Holton house last night. Mills with a cutting capacity of 500,000 feet per day were represented, and messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting were received from mills with a cutting capacity of 200,000 per day. A committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows: D P Thompson, L. Therkelsen, J B. Montgomery, T. A. Wood and Eugene Semple. A committee on grading and dimensions was appointed as follows: James Muckle, J Ordway and L C Palmer. The meeting then adjourned until June 2, in order to give the committees time to correspond with Eastern associations, manufacturers and brokers. Very keen interest was manifested by all those present, and there was an evident determination to carry the matter through to a successful termination.

NORTHWEST SPORTING ASSOCIATION.—At the last meeting of the Multnomah Rod and Gun club it was decided that the shooting tournament on the 4th and 5th of June should be held at City View park. The meeting of the Northwestern Sporting association, which includes all the rod and gun clubs of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will be held at St. Andrew's hall on the evening of the 4th. At the next meeting of the club teams will be elected to shoot for the championship banner of the association, and also delegates to the association meeting. A full attendance of the members is expected. The citizens have been very liberal in their donations, and those participating in the tournament will have some rich prizes to contest for. There will also be about 1500 live pigeons and an unlimited number of several varieties of artificial targets to shoot at.

DWELLING ROBBED.—C Hanson, who takes care of the Masonic cemetery, reports the loss by robbery Tuesday afternoon of $100 and two rolled gold chains. The property was stolen from Hanson's residence near the cemetery. According to his story he was out at work as usual, and his wife left the house and was gone about twenty minutes. During her absence the money was stolen. On going out she went the back way, locking the door behind her. The front door was locked from the inside and the key left sticking in the lock. On Mrs Hanson's return she found that the front door key had been picked out of the lock and was hanging to the door knob with the string to which it was tied. Investigation showed the $100 which had been put away sealed in an envelope to be missing, likewise the chains. The matter was reported to the police. No clue to the perpetrators.

RAISED A RUMPUS IN A RESTAURANT.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening a young fellow named Ralph Hammond entered the Willamette restaurant on First street, between E and F, and ordered supper. He ordered some claret, and as they had none in the house, he gave the cook money to go and purchase a bottle. On finishing his meal Hammond for some reason refused to liquidate. The result was a slight misunderstanding between the parties present, during which the restaurant people claim Hammond kicked a table over and drew a six-shooter. Word was sent to the police station by telephone and officer James repaired to the scene and placed Hammond under arrest. On being searched at the station over $20 in money and the shooter above mentioned were found on him. Hammond was somewhat intoxicated, and to this the whole trouble is laid.

WHO'S LOST HIS GARDEN HOSE?—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning policeman R. M Stuart observed a Chinaman at Sixth and Yamhill streets walking along at a lively pace and carrying a well filled gunnysack in his hands. On observing the officer the heathen dropped the sack and took to his heels. Stuart followed, and by firing a couple of shots over the celestial's head, succeeded in bringing him to a standstill. The Chinaman was taken to the police station where a charge of larceny was placed against him. He gave the name of Ah You. The sack on being opened was found to contain a garden hose. The owner can have it by applying at the police station. It was undoubtedly stolen as the celestial was unable to satisfactorily explain how he became possessed of it.

VISITORS AT STATION ...—The following will be of interest to Pennsylvanians, Ohioans, Oregonians and others. On the Pennsylvania register at the Board of Immigration rooms are registered: A. Anderson, Philadelphia; ... R. M Davis, of Neal ... Falls; Miss M. A. and W. R. M... fell of Wilkesbarre, all of whom are visiting J. W. Keigh..., of ...; J W Daniel, of Mercer county; ... and Miss Burnside ...; A. and Mrs Campbell, all of Milan, Pa.; ... and S. F. Kimball, of Berlin, Pa., all seeking for locations. J M ... and family, of ... who bought ... Brownsville. ... The arrangement of a register serves to inform people of the whereabouts of people from abroad.

PREPARING FOR MEMORIAL DAY.—At a meeting of the general committee appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ladies' Relief corps, to arrange the Memorial Day exercises held last evening, the following sub-committee on finance was selected: Comrades ..., Staples and Warner, and Mrs. Biggs, Miss Orna Smith and Miss Wray, who will call on our business men to-day and to-morrow to solicit contributions to the Memorial Day fund. After appointing sub-committees on invitations, instrumental music, transportation, carriages, printing, decorations, marking graves, flowers, hall and programme, the general committee adjourned until Monday evening next.

PARTY FOR THE EAST.—Rev. ... W Caswell, pastor of Grace church leaves for Ilion N Y, on Thursday of next week to be absent about a month. His special mission is to look after some business matters for his father. On the 22d of last month the big manufacturing firm of Remington & Sons failed, and among their creditors is Mr Caswell's father. The failure caused nearly half the merchants of Ilion to suspend. There will be a number of Portlanders leaving in a party next Thursday, among them J A Child and wife, Mrs E C Frost, Mrs Hollister, J K Gill and about ten others.

MORE HOLSTEIN CATTLE COMING.—D. C Stewart, of Washington county, writes to THE OREGONIAN from Palmyra, New York, under date of May 6: I have purchased in this state two car loads of choice Holstein-Frisian cattle, comprising fourteen head of fine young bulls and some very choice young cows and heifers. I will start home about the 10th of this month, or as soon as I think I can safely pass Chicago with my stock. The shipment will include a few head of choice short horns for J. Scott, of Milwaukie, Oregon, which I purchased at Cleveland, Ohio.

IMPORTANT TO BOILER OWNERS.—A most beautiful specimen of "scale" from the interior of the boiler of the Kellogg was brought to this office yesterday. It was a foot in length, three inches wide and nearly an inch thick, and looked like beautifully polished stone. It was removed by the use of "Lord's boiler cleansing compound," which effectually prevents the formation of scale without injuring the boiler. M. G. Morgan, at the foot of Alder street, is agent for this compound, which is now in use in many boilers here.

A PRIMA DONNA STRIKES.—Just when the Thompson opera company had completed arrangements to go to the Sound and Victoria, Miss Godfrey informed stage manager Maccoll that she would not accompany them unless she had a contract for the payment of $50 every night, before the curtain rose. This upset the plans, and as Miss Godfrey at last accounts still refused to recede from her position, the chances are that the company will not go. The chorus people are very indignant, and the principals in no happy frame of mind. The company have an engagement for Cincinnati, beginning about the 10th of next month, and expected that the net profits of the Sound trip would be enough to carry the chorus across the country. When the trip to the Sound was proposed some weeks ago, all the principals except Miss Godfrey agreed to accept half salary for the two weeks' traveling in order to secure enough profits, and prevent the chorus from being stranded in Portland. Finally, the principals, to appease Miss Godfrey, agreed to pay out of their half salaries enough to make up Miss Godfrey's regular salary. Now she demands nearly three times as much as she has been receiving.

INQUIRY FOR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDREWS.—Rev Marden D Wilson, rector of Grace church, Astoria, writes to THE OREGONIAN: I am in receipt of a communication from Boston, Mass., asking for information of the present whereabouts of George William Andrews, carpenter and joiner. If any of your readers could give me any such information I should be glad to forward it to his aged mother. If this should meet the eye of Mr Andrews himself, his mother would be glad to hear directly from him. Her address is 329 Eighth street, South Boston, Mass.

SELLING WHISKY WITHOUT LICENSE.—Peter Hansen, of Clatsop county, arrived here late Thursday in custody of deputy U S Marshal Frush. Hansen is accused of selling spirituous liquors in wholesale quantities without having paid the United States special tax. Hansen it seems, conducted the business on a scow. Yesterday he was released from custody on his friends going his bonds to the extent of $250 to insure his appearance when wanted for examination before Commissioner Deady.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Western Wave Lodge, I O G T, will give another of their series of entertainments at G A R hall, corner of First and Taylor streets, on Saturday evening next, May 15, when the temperance drama, in two acts, entitled "The Last Loaf," will be produced, also some choice musical selections. Tickets in the hands of members are selling rapidly. Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises to commence at 8 sharp. Tickets, 25 cents.

TOOK POISON.—A. Sinit took passage from Eugene on the north bound train yesterday and was taken seriously ill before reaching Albany, where a doctor was set at work upon him. Sinit, it is said, took strychnine, but he was fixed up so that he came on to Salem. He formerly resided at Dallas and is well known in the surrounding counties as a discoverer of alleged mines, real estate dealer, etc. Those who know him best will be more likely to believe that he took salts.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.—The Congregational Sunday schools of Portland and East Portland have decided to have their annual excursion and picnic on Saturday, May 29. The point of destination will be Multnomah Falls or Lower Cascades, which ever excursionists may desire. About four hours will be given at the Falls and two at the Cascades. The elegant steamer Wide West, which assures so much comfort and safety, has been secured for the occasion.

COMPANY K.—At the regular meeting of company K, Oregon state militia, it was voted to parade on Memorial day. This will be the first public appearance of the new company. Seven new members were received at the last meeting and eight the meeting before. At the drill Tuesday evening in the Mechanics' pavilion sixty five members turned out. The company has seventy five rifles and expect to maintain a membership of one for every rifle.

THE SAME OLD REPROBATE.—C Carling an old sinner 52 years of age, was sent over from East Portland yesterday by Recorder Gillespie to the county jail, and locked up pending an examination on a charge of indecent exposure. The attaches at the jail say that Carling was sent to the penitentiary for ten years for outrageous assault on a child, but was pardoned out after serving three years of his term. ... was out recently.

FAT CATTLE.—Four carloads of fine fat steers arrived here yesterday from Freyman's White Bluffs range. They are the first fat grass fed cattle to arrive here this season, and it might be supposed meant cheaper beef in the near future. But owing to the backward season in Montana, cattle are being bought up in Eastern Oregon for the market there at a high figure, and it will probably be some weeks before beef is any cheaper here.

"WORKING" THE MAIL.—Page Stephens, who for several years served exceptionally well as general delivery clerk at the postoffice, has been engaged temporarily to "work" the mails between The Dalles and Portland, for the city carriers. It would not be easy to find a more efficient man for permanent employment in this important work, or for that matter, in any capacity in the distribution of mail matter.

ROBBERY.—Some time between 10 and 11 o'clock Tuesday morning several rooms in the Harrington block, corner Fourth and G, were entered by sneak thieves who secured from each room something of value which had been lying exposed. Evidently the burglars were well acquainted with the premises, but the losers have no clue to the unwelcome visitors.

WIFE BEATER.—A report was brought to the police station last night that E I Dunn, a longshoreman who resides back of the O. R. & N. Co.'s stable, on G street, beat his wife very badly. Worse than this, two of the children are down sick with the scarlet fever. The policemen on the lower beat were notified of the occurrence and instructed to look into the matter.

DEATH.—There arrived on the overland train yesterday Mr and Mrs E M Wade, of Colfax, W. T., with the remains of their daughter Anna, who died the ... inst., of rheumatic fever. They were met at East Portland depot by a number of relatives who joined the sad procession to Lone Fir cemetery where the remains were interred.

... D... —The O R & N Co., commencing to-morrow, will receive coal oil on Tuesdays and Fridays instead of Wednesdays and Saturdays as heretofore. The change is made ... Saturday is a half holiday on the wharf, ... in accordance with ... order, which comes from the Pacific express this morning.

PRIZE MASQUERADE.—Parsons & P...'s orchestra will play some of the latest music from the East at the masquerade ball on Friday evening. This will be the last ball of the season. Mask suits that formerly rented from $3 to $10 are furnished free for this affair.

MUSICAL TREAT.—The San... ...el society of the First Presbyterian church will present on Friday evening a musical programme of superior excellence, consisting of vocal solos and duets, with selections upon the zither, piano and violin.

TO THE CASCADES.—Thomas Moffet and family go up to the Cascade springs to-day. They take help along to assist in placing the hotel and premises in good order for the coming season. These springs will be very popular in future.

PERSONAL

Secretary N H Owings, of Washington territory, has gone East on a leave of absence.

Manager J P Howe returned from a trip to Montana, where he has been visiting Manager Maguire.

Mr Lewis Russell of this city, called at our New York office May 5, and sailed on the Umbria for Scotland on the 8th inst.

Next Saturday the Rev. A. J Olinger, pastor of the German Reformed church, will take his departure for Portland. He will be succeeded by Rev Baron De Lyre, a gentleman who arrived from Lancaster, Pa.—Astorian.

TO MOUNT HOOD

HOOD RIVER, May 11, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In answer to numerous inquiries and for general information also, I wish to state that our stage line to Mt. Hood will commence its regular trips sometime in July, depending upon the snow. Due notice of which will be given through the advertising columns of THE OREGONIAN and otherwise. The ascent of the mountain can be made from our side, and will probably prove to be the most practicable route to the top. Our hotel will also be in running order by the time the road is opened. Very truly yours,

H. C. COE, Pres. Stage Co

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, May 10.

Pickett vs Gleck, judgment of the court below affirmed; opinion by Lord, J.

Peter A. Weiss, respondent, vs. the Oregon Iron and Steel company, appellant; appeal from Clackamas county; argued and submitted.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Very Little of Importance Transacted at Last Night's Meeting.

The Council to Meet Only Twice a Month as in Times Past—Railway Franchise Amended—Proposed Improvements.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening. Mayor Gates in the chair, and all the members present except Forbes.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

From Dr J B Pilkington asking for a correction in his tax. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

From ... M Gorman, inclosing a postal card from the chief of police in regard to delinquent taxes, and stating that he owes no taxes, that the tax levied against him was on property owned by another; referred to committee on ways and means.

From R R. Thompson, J C. Ainsworth and others, asking that Third and North Third streets be improved from Washington to North Front by laying and relaying sidewalks, crosswalks and stone gutters, and macadamizing the roadway five feet in width on each side from A to G. Also by grading the roadway full width from G to Front street, and by dressing up present roadway with macadam full width from Washington to G; referred back to petitioners to be made more definite.

From Meier & Frank asking permission to put up a sign of a boot in front of the "Working Man's Store"; granted.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

Electric Light Co	$1610 82	W Wattes Iron W.	$16 00
A J Spicer	6 00	Drew & O'Neil	2 00

NEW ORDINANCES.

Changing and establishing the grade of Williams and South Front streets, passed.

Changing the name of Portland street and designating it as a part of Corbett street, passed.

Adopting the report of the assessor in the matter of constructing a sewer in D street, read twice.

Amending the ordinance regulating the time and manner of letting contracts for street work and accepting the same, read twice.

To change the fire limits so as to exclude blocks 18, 19, 20, 29 and 30 in Couch's addition, and block 32 in the city proper; read twice and referred to the board of fire commissioners.

To amend the ordinance authorizing J. W Cook and Julius Ordway and their assigns to construct, maintain and operate street railways in the city of Portland, passed.

[The amendment was necessary in order to change the routes so as not to interfere with the proposed extension of the Transcontinental street railway company. The routes, as now defined, are as follows:]

Along Stark, from Front to Ninth.

From N, along North Seventh to A, thence to Seventh and along Seventh to Alder.

From J along North Fifth, Fifth and South Fifth to Sheridan.

From South Fifth along Sheridan to Front, along Front to Porter, down Porter to Hood, up Hood to Grover, down Grover to Multnomah, and thence along Multnomah and "the county road" to the south boundary of the city.

From the intersection of North Tenth and North Front streets along North Tenth to Stark, along Stark to Tenth, and along Tenth street to Myrtle street.

From Front street along Hall to the intersection of the Terrace road, and thence along said road to its western boundary.

From Fifth along Alder to the west boundary of Alder street.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Authorizing a loan for a term of years and providing for the issuance of bonds and the time for the payment thereof, passed.

To prevent bribery, passed.

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of Multnomah street, passed.

Accepting the improvement of East Park street made by the O. P. ... Co., and authorizing payment therefor in the sum of $335 33, passed.

The ordinance relating to the public levee was taken from the table and on motion of Sears referred to the committee on judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Giving notice of proposed improvement of Sherman street from South Fifth to a point 220 feet west of South Sixth. Adopted.

Fixing the meetings of the common council on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Adopted.

Directing the committee on streets to advertise for bids for repairing and horse shoeing for the street cleaning department for one year. Adopted. Adjourned.

To Digest Vulcanite

... yields more potent ... than the ... of the human stomach. And yet, in the form of a medicine intended to reform the very evil they aggravate ... the inconsistencies that ... with the other ... Articles so called remedies ... than vulcanite? Positively—no. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, on the other hand, ... in its composition and assimilation is active ... produces marked as well as speedily appreciable effects, because it is a ... remedy suited to the stomach. It is a ... regularity of the ... which it confers ... repair of the ... afflicted in ... stomach ... for biliousness ... rheumatism and ... troubles ...

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St. Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

FELDENHEIMER
ALBERT
WATCHES
DIAMONDS
JEWELRY

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfection of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

UNCLE MYERS, 189 First st.,
While you have money in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and other valuables. Goods sold at Great Bargains. Mail orders solicited.

PAINLESS
BREATHE VITALIZED AIR
EASTERN PRICES
... SETS ... $15 ...
STARK ST BET 1st & 2d
ROOM 54 UNION BLOCK

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.
Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty-page New Year's edition.

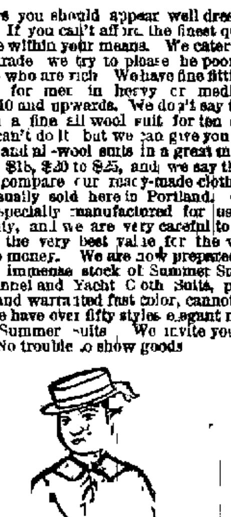
Dr. E. C. Brown. Diseases of the Eye & Ear ...

KOHN
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE ...

SPRING CLOTHING.

Custom says you should appear well dressed at all times. If you can't afford the finest quality, buy those within your means. We cater for all kinds of trade. We try to please the poor as well as those who are rich. We have fine fitting, stylish suits for men in heavy or medium weights at $10 and upwards. We don't say that we give you a fine all wool suit for ten dollars for we can't do it, but we can give you excellent value and all-wool suits in a great many styles at $15, $18, $20 to $25, and we say this: Please don't compare our ready-made clothing with that usually sold here in Portland. Our clothing is specially manufactured for us in New York city, and we are very careful to see that we give the very best value for the very least possible money. We are now prepared to show you an immense stock of Summer Suits. Our Blue Flannel and Yacht Cloth Suits, pure indigo-dyed and warranted fast color, cannot be equaled. We have over fifty styles elegant new patterns in Summer suits. We invite you to call on us. No trouble to show goods.



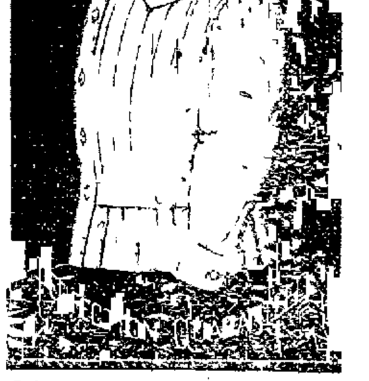
BOYS' SUITS for ages 4 to 10.

Boys' Blue and Brown Sailor Suits,	$2 and $3 00
... Blue and Brown Sailor Suits	4 00
B...' Blue and Brown Sailor Suits	5 00

Any of these suits sent by mail for 10c extra.

Boys' Pleated Suits	$3 50, $4 and $5 00
Boys' Pleated Suits	$6, $7 50, $9 00

... Boys' Suits defy competition. ... because our prices are low, ... the goods are of poor quality. We don't ... we believe in small profits and ... our Boys' Suits are the best ... in Portland. See them and you will be convinced.



BOYS' WAISTS Just Opened

Fancy Percales Waists	50 and 75c
... Percales Waists	$1 to $1 25
... Waists, fancy, each	1 25
... Waists, fancy ..., each	1 50

Our Waists are all perfect fitting and of the very best value.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS, Silk Ends.

The biggest bargain out. We have just opened ... dozen Silk End Suspenders and will sell them at 50c a pair. They are ... every where at $1, and are good value at that.

NECKWEAR.

Elegant Silk Scarf, 50c each. See our window full of them. Sold ... for ... each. The very finest Scarf made.

TRUNKS and VALISES.

We guarantee to sell Trunks ... PER CENT CHEAPER than any house in Oregon. Our guarantee means this: If you ... certain style trunk in any store and should we have the same style trunk, which we surely have, our price will be just 20 per cent less than you can get the same trunk for elsewhere. We mean exactly what we say. We cannot be undersold. Trunks delivered free to any part of the city.

HERNANI HAT, $3.

If you cannot call on us, we will mail you our Illustrated Catalogue free, showing you our different styles and prices. Samples of Suits mailed free, providing you tell us what you want and what style sack or frock, and if for boy, what age.

KOHN
... COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

[illegible]

Spent at Ackerman's will go as far as Two Dollars in any other store.

The Special ... Bargains
Offered Every Week.
E. Ackerman & Co.'s
GREAT
Bargain House.

Bargain No. 1.

600 doz. Ladies' Solid Colors Cotton Hose, cleared seams, in navy blue, cardinal and brown, to be sold between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock every day this week
5 cts. pair.

Our Baby Carriages are the Best and the cheapest on the coast.

Bargain No. 2.

60 doz. Embroidered Front A1 quality Corsets, with patented double steel stays, to be sold between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock every day this week
At 35 cents.

Our Baby Carriages are the only ones in the market having patent hubs, patent folding ... and patent sunshades.

Bargain No. 3.

120 Boys' Kilt Suits made of all wool serge, the very best article that can be procured, ages ... to 5 years, to be sold between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock every day this week
$3.65 per Suit.

Bargain No. 4.

60 pieces double-fold DOTTED SILK ILLUSION in all shades, the prevailing style, to be sold between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock every day this week
At 15c per yard.

Our Baby Carriages are the best and cheapest on the coast.

Bargain No. 5.

70 dozen A1 quality Ladies' Checked Nainsook Aprons, with pocket, to be sold between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock every day this week
At 15 cts. each.

Our Baby Carriages are simple and elegant in construction, moderate in price and very durable.

Bargain No. 6.

1 case ... Children's Trimmed Summer School Hats in brown, blue or tan-colored straw, to be sold between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock every day this week
At 15 cts each.

Our Baby Carriages are the favorites on the promenade and always in demand.

Bargain No. 7.
CROCKERY DEPT.

15 casks of Chas. Meakin's Celebrated English Iron Stone China Dinner Sets, consisting of the following pieces, viz.:

6 Dinner Plates
6 Soup Plates
6 Breakfast Plates
6 Sauce Plates
6 Butter Plates
1 Egg Cups
6 Salt Cellars
6 Cups and Saucers
1 11 inch Platter
1 13-inch Platter
1 15-inch Platter
2 Uncovered Vegetable Dishes

1 Soup Tureen
1 Salad Bowl
2 Covered Veg. Dishes
1 Relish Dish
1 Sauce Boat
1 Water Pitcher
1 Butter Dish
1 Teapot
1 Sugar Bowl
1 Cream Pitcher
1 Slop Bowl

to be sold between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock every day this week
At $6 90 for the entire set.

A few words of explanation why our bargains can be sold only during certain specified hours of the day. Our bargains are advertised to hold good for the week, and to keep faith with our promises, and to protect ourselves in this particular, we cannot sell our bargains at all hours, as they would be bought up before the week expires. For this reason we are compelled to set these certain hours and to adhere strictly to them.

OUR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS can order at any time during the week, and their wishes will have prompt attention.

ACKERMAN & CO.
87 and 89 FIRST St.
86 to 88 SECOND St.

English & American
[illegible]
DEPARTMENT.
Meier & Frank

We have this week placed on sale an immense purchase, bought as a clearance of American and French Dress Goods, all this season's styles. These goods are stylish in appearance, very durable wear, guaranteed colors. The prices quoted cannot be duplicated elsewhere, nor can we warrant a continuance of them.

27 inch Manchester Cashmeres, double fold, all late shades and black, per yard	15c
30 inch Bradford Cashmere, extra, all late shades and black, per yard	22½c
36 inch Bradford Cashmere, very fine, equal in appearance to a 75c French	32½c
30 inch extra quality Cashmere Beiges, grays, fawns, tans, browns, at	22½c
23 inch Australian Crepe, stripe effects, two colors, at	16½c
23 inch Broche Applique, two-toned colors, really fine, at	17½c
23-inch Ottoman Tissue, creams, tans, blues, pinks, etc, at	15c
Double-fold Lace Buntings, all shades, at	15c
Double-fold Plain Challi (Nun's Veiling) all light tints, at	20c
23-inch Silk-Finished Pongee Brocades, all new, light tints, at	25c
20 pieces heavy wool Gilbert Suitings, grays, browns, at	15c

And many other lines that cannot be duplicated in style or price elsewhere.

BEAR IN MIND
You can save money when you wish to purchase
CARPETS
—AND—
RUGS.

We carry an immense stock from leading makers. We have recently bought a large clearance in Carpets and Rugs. You will certainly buy after an inspection of our
[illegible]
And a comparison of our prices.

We Guarantee a Saving of at least 25 per cent in any grade you wish to buy.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From.

OUR PRICES DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST.

MEIER & FRANK,
185, 187 FIRST, THROUGH TO 184, 186 SECOND,
Between Yamhill and Taylor sts.

N. B.—Samples by mail. In ordering please state about what grades, colors and prices of any goods required.

L. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
—THE—
CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.
Cor First and Morrison Sts.

Desire to state that, although there is some growling at the nominations for office, there is no dissatisfaction at the

PRICE, QUALITY AND STYLE
Of Their ... Lines of Fine
Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods.

FITS FOR EVERYBODY
STYLES FOR EVERYBODY
PRICES FOR EVERYBODY

We offer this week a Good Solid Business Suit

Medium Weight at	10 00
Neat Sack Suit, Tweed at	12 00
Fancy Light Colored Sack at	14 00
Splendid Gray Cheviot at	16 50
Elegant Mellon at	18 00

In connection with an immense Line of Neat and Nobby Suits at
$20 00, $22 00, $22 50, $25 00, $27 00, etc.

OUR STYLES ARE THE LATEST
OUR FITS ARE ALL THE BEST!

Special Attention

Is called to our BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS (sizes from 10 to 17 years), ranging from $5 upwards. Our Children's Department is replete with novelties. Prices to suit all.

School Suits from	$3 00 upwards
Sailor Suits from	$2 00 upwards
Boys' Single Knee Pants (sizes 3 to 14 years)	
Children's Waists from	50c upwards

People residing in the Country can secure full line of Samples, with plain rules for self-measurement, on application. Please state whether you desire Sack or Frock Coat, and in Children's Suits state age of child.

...HATTERS & ...
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

EVERDING & FARRELL,
DEALERS IN
Feed, Groceries, Provisions.
FRONT AND ALDER STS.
... NEWCASTLE ...

SHE WAS CONSOLED.

Well I'll have to stop that flirtation
And tell Amy all that is flat.
She would not have uttered negation
If I had proposed I know that
But now I'm to marry another,
Our little affair, of course, ends
I'll say "Think of me as a brother
And we will continue good friends.

Of course when she hears of my wedding
There'll be an exhibit of woe
The copious tears she'll be shedding
Will bring on hysterics, I know
And then there'll be sobbing and sighing
Perhaps till my tender heart melts
With vows of affection undying
And vows to wed nobody else

* * * * * * * * *

Now Amy my dear do not tremble
And heed what I'm going to say.
Your tender emotions dissemble
Be calm now my precious I pray.
To tell you my secret I've tarried
And O I have hated to try
But Amy I'm soon to be married!—
Don't worry old boy so am I"

—Rambler

THE GOOD SAMARITANS.

BY W. S. HUTCHINSON, AUTHOR OF MINING STORIES IN "OVERLAND MONTHLY"

[Written for The Oregonian.]

That is the name our company went by how we came by it shall be my theme how much or little we deserved it I will leave to the kind reader to decide

We were four young men, strangers to each other a few months before but banding together had taken up a claim in Southern Oregon, on a stream then and since famous for many rich strikes and although our home stake accumulated slowly we were not to be enticed away to other diggings by the numerous distant discoveries about which all were talking We had each taken an active part in similar mining excitements and were willing to let others have our chances in future ones So we toiled away steadily in the hope that our claim might soon develop into a good one for it had a discouraging way of yielding much like that of one of our neighbor's I called to its owner one day as I was passing "Well, Tom how does it average?" He had never met the word before I imagine for he replied "Not very regular one day it will average four or five dollars, and the next not more than one

Early one pleasant October morning, a stranger made his appearance before us, in company with the inevitable roll of blankets of the period He introduced himself as Henry Fisher and in a few well chosen words told us his story His home was near Dubuque, Iowa, he had become involved through assisting a friend, and had arrived in Oregon two months before via the plains, he had been tempted thither by the wonderful news from the mines, believing he could here most readily obtain the means to clear his farm of the mortgage upon it, but had so far barely succeeded in scraping together enough to enable him to return

"I must start back soon" he continued "to face the music there, but I thought I would make one more try, having heard of the rich strikes that have been made in here and now that you know how much I need it, if you men can as well as not put me in the way of making a little money, you will be doing me a very great kindness"

He little knew how unfortunate he was in selecting us for advisers not to speak of our own poor success one of our number was the most relentless practical joker I have ever met after gaining his point he was likely to be very repentant and would again surprise his victim by doing him some substantial kindness but he was always ready to repeat his folly on the first occasion that offered Turning instantly to our visitor he said to him in a way likely to disarm all suspicion "I see I must act as spokesman for my chums as usual. I can read their thoughts so well I know I have their full consent to put you on the track of something good We have been saving up several spots around here that we think are rich to finish off with when we get this claim worked out but quite likely we won't be any poorer a year hence for giving you a chance at one of them Glancing around mysteriously he pointed to a projecting mass of rocks far up on the steep hill side and continued "There's not one man in a hundred that would ever think of looking up there for gold but for all that you'll find some just back of that point how much of course I can't say but I have my doubts about your finding a richer spot on the creek

Entirely unsuspicious Mr Fisher inquired earnestly, "Of course you mean I am to have a certain share of what I find?"

"No my friend" replied Jerry "we don't do business that way out here—all you find is your own and the more there is of it the better it will suit us but we would rather you would keep all particulars as to what you get to yourself and then we will have no trouble with the miners here for giving away a good thing to an outsider We've plenty of room grub and tools for you free so you can go in and try your luck as soon as you please"

The poor dupe was almost overcome by the bright prospects so suddenly opening out before him, and went joyfully towards our cabin to get the proffered tools as soon as he left us Jerry was scrambling up the hill for the purpose, as he expressed it of "flavoring the grass roots" up there to make his word good and soon returned undetected, saying as he resumed work, that we would do our share of the laughing when we saw our visitor coming down there with a pan of dirt he was not altogether a false prophet for there was some merriment when Mr Fisher made his first trip indulged in the more freely when he joined in it but thereafter he was more successful for after sacking the dirt he carefully slid it down to the water on a strip of bark and he kept industriously at work until we invited him to join us at dinner

We were fully convinced before we returned to work that he was far from being in his right mind the discovery of the dust that had been scattered there by Jerry had entirely excited him and the deferential kindness of his manners towards us were the reverse of enjoyable he would no doubt have been very much surprised had he known he was the only one at the table who was pleased with the morning's work

Jerry ventured to say to him after dinner "I suppose you found a color or two up there or you wouldn't stick to it so long?" He replied eagerly as he grasped his questioner's hand "A color or two? Why I found gold all round there in plain sight right on the surface!" When he saw we were noticing his excited actions he hastily added "You boys have a great advantage over me I know you must think I'm very foolish but I can't control my feelings as you do yours This thing has come upon me so suddenly it seems as though it must be only a wonderful dream and that at any moment I may awaken and find it so"

We talked the matter over considerably that afternoon and the sum of our united wisdom was that the man was certainly as "crazy as a loon" and that we had an "elephant on our hands" we then sagely concluded our only course was to quietly watch for further developments

"He's got enough of it at last" from one of our number drew our attention to him again as he was on his way to the cabin with the tools he had been using and Jerry had to give him another shot by calling to him with well assumed kindness "You'll find the scales and blower on the shelf if you want to work on your dust now but the large weights are at the head of my bunk, I think, we haven't needed them for ourselves lately"

Not the least perception of the satirical nature of this remark dawned upon his mind. His cheerful look as he told us he had worked out his sky claim at last and his hearty thanks for what he termed our continued kindness discouraged our senior partner from any further attempts in that direction He frankly owned he was ashamed of the whole business, he had expected the man, after making one or two trips, would quit in disgust, and then after plaguing him about his greenness, he intended giving him something more profitable to do "But, instead of that" he continued, disconsolately, "he swallowed everything I threw him without stopping to taste it Why, I'd give him my day's work if he'd just spunk up a little and talk back" We acted upon this hint, and all agreed to donate him the day's clean up, which we expected would be a slim one, as an offset for the trick played upon him, and to punish Jerry the most, selected him to make the presentation—we stuck to our agreement when we found our claim "averaged" far better that day than for many weeks previous, and the purse Jerry awkwardly forced into his hands before he left us contained more than enough to pay his way handsomely to San Francisco

As we sat chatting merrily around our cheerful fire that evening, we soon lost sight of our suspicions regarding his sanity we found him such a genial, entertaining companion, that it was long past our usual hour before we thought of retiring for the night He told us he intended leaving us in the morning with an outgoing pack train, as he now felt anxious to return home on the next steamer and it aroused a feeling of home-sickness in our hearts as he glowingly depicted the pleasure of a reunion with his family, and the happy surprise his return would give them

Upon bidding us good bye the next morning, he added to our perplexity by saying with much feeling, "It is not necessary for me to wish you good luck for I know you have all of it you desire, but I cannot understand why you have been led to treat me in this way Your bewildering generosity has completely overpowered me and I can only add God bless you all for your wonderful kindness to a stranger,"

He was scarcely out of sight before we were on our way to the scene of his labors to investigate We believed the whole hill side surface to be only a mass of shattered ledge and were perfectly amazed to find the excavation he had made partly refilled with coarse, water washed gravel. If he had made a genuine find of gold there, he had also made clean work of it, for no tell-tale colors could we discover, and we returned to our work more puzzled than ever at finding the evidence of a water course in such a place, for most of us were novices at mining in those days, and were easily bothered but we can now join in the laugh against ourselves at many of those early day wonderments, since made so very plain, and at the stupid bungling in some of our mining operations

Our eyes were fully opened a few days later when we heard a rich strike had been made a short distance below us at a similar elevation from the creek The creek claims were all abandoned for the time, and the hill side was fairly dotted with eager prospectors, and though, in the succeeding ten days, more than one hundred thousand dollars were taken from those isolated spots that marked the ancient bed of the stream, none of that rich treasure-trove fell to our lot (the only rich spot in our vicinity we had parted with in the manner described

We received a pleasant letter from our "victim," written in San Francisco on the eve of his departure He had forwarded by express to the Philadelphia Mint one hundred ounces of the dust we had "literally given" to him, and with a heart overflowing with gratitude and love towards us, he sent us his best wishes

The following narrative which I reproduce with slight alterations from a copy of an Iowa paper in my possession may prove of interest as a sequel to the above sketch

"The day appointed for the sale of the personal property on the Fisher farm proved to be an exceptionally fine one the sleighing was simply superb, and as the horses came flying over the hard beaten snow to the merry music of their bells, it seemed as if some festive occasion might have summoned the large crowd together from the surrounding country but the sober faces observable on every side and the subdued nature of what little merriment was seen spoke of anything but festivity for all assembled there deeply sympathized with Mrs Fisher in what they feared was her widowhood. But the brave little woman however she may have felt at heart kept up an outward semblance of belief in her husband's ultimate return although three months had gone by since her last letter from him was written As she had decided upon selling all their personal property to stave off the foreclosure of the mortgage on the farm her kind neighbors resolved that the sale should be a success everything should be run up to at least its full value and the crop of bargains that numerous second hand dealers from town had come out to gather promised to be a very poor one

The sale commenced with a portion of the furniture which had been arranged on the wide barn floor the better to facilitate its inspection bidding was lively from the start and good prices were realized the most prominent purchaser being Mr Lawrence Trueman a wealthy as well as jolly old bachelor well along on the shady side of fifty He was an old time friend of the family and had been of great assistance to Mrs Fisher in her recent trouble In a short time the last article in the lot a little cradle, was offered for sale There was a history connected with it that none knew better than Mr Trueman it was the handiwork of the absent father and he had stood by several times and seen how lovingly and patiently his friend Harry had worked upon it fashioning it into its present graceful form and little Bessie for whose comfort it had been made was in a few short months sleeping peacefully in a quiet corner of the churchyard near by, while the cradle had been carefully put away as a sacred relic by the bereaved parents What he thought would be the father's feelings did he know that Bessie's cradle had been roughly handled and examined by strangers He had been so taken up with these thoughts that he had not heard the bid just made but when told it was only one dollar all the indignation he was capable of feeling was instantly aroused and his ringing cry of "Fifty dollars" sent an exciting thrill through the hearts of those around him and elicited prolonged applause The deep flush of anger and vexation on his face was intensified when he realized the nature of his purchase but it was all gone the next moment and was succeeded by a deathly pallor as he felt a hand laid upon his arm and heard a strangely familiar voice saying "Thank you Lawrence but I can't let you have it"

He had not noticed the arrival of this stranger a few minutes before but who had attracted considerable attention from others by his pale face and emaciated form as he stepped from his sleigh and glanced around in a bewildered way This sudden apparition had so startled Mr Trueman that without a word in reply he turned away and went hurriedly towards the house. before reaching it he had time to somewhat control his emotions but as he entered a room in which he knew he would find Mrs Fisher there was something visible in his face that caused her to spring up and inquire anxiously "What has happened, Mr Trueman?" With as much composure as he could muster he replied, "There's nothing wrong I had bid on Bessie's cradle to keep it for *him* when a stranger who has just arrived raised my bid to one thousand dollars—will you go to him?" With an exultant cry of "I was sure he would come" she hastened away with him and in a few moments was giving the wanderer the welcome he had been looking forward to for many weary days

His strange story was soon public property he had been having very poor success in the mines, and was about returning home thoroughly disheartened when he chanced to fall into the hands of a little band of good Samaritans, who had treated him in the most wondrous manner, he had appealed to several companies on the creek, and had been turned coldly away; but these men, though presenting a very unprepossessing appearance (severely truthful—Jerry) opened out their hearts to him with unheard of generosity They pointed out to him a rich deposit of gold which they only knew the existence of and refused to have any share in it, they made everything they had free to him sealed his lips in advance from speaking of his success, forced a well filled purse upon him as he was about leaving to save him the annoyance of changing his dust on the road and, strangest of all, the least evidence of his thankfulness seemed to oppress and disconcert them

"A severe attack of Panama fever left him stranded for weeks in a New York hospital, but he thought best not to advise his friends of this misfortune and cause them needless anxiety, not fully realizing how his long silence would alarm them On arriving home a great fear overcame him as he looked upon the unexpected scene for he could not understand the nature of the sale going on Had his home been desolated? He hardly knew what took place after that until he heard the rustling of a dress near by and found his dear wife's arms clasped around his neck

"We might well call the welcome he received a more than royal one by common consent all sales were declared off a most as if by magic each article that had been moved found its way back to its accustomed place, and could those good Samaritans, who were at that moment snowed in and in a starving condition in that far away cabin that had been an enchanted castle to him have heard the prayers that were offered up for their happiness by that united family on that Christmas eve they would have sounded to them like the sweetest of heavenly music and would surely have driven from their thoughts for a time all fears concerning the great troubles that were closing in around them. —[Copyrighted All rights reserved

Not Taking Risks.

Hartford Times

"You say you live with your parents?" said a china dealer who was putting a lot of youngsters through a civil-service examination for the position of errand boy in his establishment.

"Yessir"

"And you are quick at figures?"

"Yessir"

"Now, suppose I had dropped around the corner to get lunch, and a lady should come along who wished to purchase two dozen cups and saucers at a dollar and a half a dozen."

"Yessir"

"After agreeing to take the goods she hands you a $5 note How much change would you return to her?"

"Two dozen cups and saucers?" asked the boy, gazing towards the ceiling

"That's what I said"

"She must be a boarding house keeper to—"

"Never mind what she is. How much change would you hand her?" asked the dealer

"A dollar and a half a dozen?"

"Yes, yes. Now then"

"Don't you think that's pretty darn high for—"

"Never mind whether it is high or low How much money would you return to the lady?"

"But them five dollars might be bad," speculated the boy, winking at the store cat.

"We will suppose the bill to be good," said the dealer sharply

"I don't see what one woman wants to buy all them cups and saucers for, anyway When my sister got married she didn't set up housekeepin' with near so—"

"Then you can't give me the answer?"

"What, 'bout the change?"

"Yes yes"

"Oh"

"Come, what is the answer?"

"Well," murmured the boy, shifting to the other foot, and keeping an eye on the cat, "I'd just tell the lady to call round when you was in and get her change, for the bill might be a bad un, an I don't never take no risks."

"You're engaged," ejaculated the dealer.

LIVING GREECE

The wiles of Greece the wiles of Greece
A mother Byron now might sing,
And tell how arts of war and peace
As changeful as the days of spring
The [illegible] plague and vex
And Europe's fussy powers perplex

The mountains look on Marathon
And Marathon looks on the sea,
And we may find when this is done
Another siege of Argos free
For freedom holds its steady way
Spite of the fleets at Suda Bay

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine
While Delyannis turns and twists
Playing a game so neat and fine
That when he yields he most resists
And may his Grecian craft at length
Avail against all Europe's strength

Fill high the bowl with Samian wine
A mighty hand is raised to smash
An insect's microscopic spine
And down it tumbles with a crash
But after all the fuss you bet
The buzzes that mosquito yet!

—New York World

The Mighty Weapon

Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

One day a boycott strolled into a tool house and sat down for a chat. The hammer and saw, a pegging awl and a trowel, and other honest tools, took advantage of the entrance of a boy looking for something he had no business to take, to move a little further away "Why do you avoid me?" asked the boycott. "Am I not a friend of labor? Am I not its mightiest weapon? Am I not a common defender?" "Excuse me," answered an old sledge who was [illegible] up in the civil service lists "but you don't seem to be one of us There is a smell of [illegible] prison about you a stifling taint of German oppression a stench of English repression a foul odor of Hungarian pauperism a general decayed flavor of ignorance and brutality, and a senseless ferocity that we don't like We know it isn't our fault it was born of tyranny and helplessness but it isn't American, and it is unpleasant You have a foreign air about you that makes the room close and offensive Go out and walk round and hunt for the Oregon about six months and you'll come back as clean as a Chinaman. Go soak yourself, boycott yourself and see how glad we'll be to welcome you into the shop" This fable teaches us to remember that no civilized Christian man ever yet learned to throw the boomerang with danger to the enemy or safety to himself

A Persistent Book Agent.

Providence Journal

The impudence and the persistency of these unhumanized creatures (book agents) is unbelievable and when once they breathe the air of a quiet suburb, they fancy themselves free from even the scant trammels of restraint which have fettered in the city the full play of their powers. One of them went not long ago to the house of a literary man living in the neighborhood of Boston and offered to sell—or more correctly demanded that he should buy—a certain book

"But," he exclaimed in not unnatural astonishment, "in the first place I wrote the book myself, and in the second place, it isn't for sale by subscription"

"Oh, come now," retorted the elegant young lady, who had for the moment taken upon herself the choice of books for his library, "that's putting it on too thick. If the book wasn't sold by subscription I shouldn't be round selling it, should I? And if you wrote it, it seems probable you'd know whether it was a subscription book without my coming to tell you You can't crawl out of it with any such story as that."

Sulphur for Consumption

Apotheke Verein

Consumptive patients are advised by a pupil of Liebig to live in rooms where one or two drachms of sulphur are melted on a hot stove The first ten days bring increased cough and irritation, then these cease and the patient improves rapidly Persons with catarrh and in early stages of consumption apply to enter chemical laboratories where large quantities of sulphur are evaporated daily, and are cured in a few weeks by inhalations Cholera and epidemic diseases are never found in such factories

Society Items

Chicago Inter Ocean

He was a new man in Washington and was the guest of a congressman who hadn't been a congressman for more than a hundred years They were dressing for a reception.

"I say, colonel," inquired the guest, "are gloves de rigueur?"

"Danged if I know," replied the congressman Mine are kid"

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working to-day in various branches of industry to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives, whose lives are an unceasing round of toil, who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

COWBOYTON ISAACS.

Tragic Death of One who Did Managers of Pestiferous Playwrights.

A Humorous Theatrical Fancy which Might Well be Founded upon Fact, if it Really is Not

I.

The death of Cowboyton Isaacs, which caused so much speculation, has never been properly explained He really committed suicide, and it is somewhat remarkable that in all that has been written about him this fact has not been alluded to

It is now some eight years ago that the plan, which afterward became so general, of keeping a playwright bouncer in the theater, was first attempted by Manager Sam Volville It was the first rude application of a well known conservative business plan to dramatic literature The principle was a correct one, but it did not work well in its inception, owing to the purely muscular methods, which it need not be said were far behind the literary demands

Mr Nayler, the playwright, was fired out of Mr Volville's office by the bouncer, only after a deathly struggle, and it created such a disturbance that the theater suffered On another occasion Mr Selaske got in with a drama when the bouncer had sole possession of the office, and it is said he chloroformed the unfortunate man and read his play to him instead of the manager After this it looked as if all the efforts to protect the theater from the fatal infliction of new plays must come to naught. A general feeling of gloom took possession of the managers, and they called a meeting What was there done is not known, but it is suspected that their efforts were unavailing, and amounted to nothing more than the silencing of one or two unbridled native playwrights with seductive monuments in the Cypress Hill cemetery

It was at this juncture that Cowboyton Isaacs came upon the scene Mr. Isaacs had been well and favorably known at most of the theaters as a polished "Hy'er," and it is necessary here to explain the process of "Hy'ing" To "Hy" is to obtain from some accommodating friend an advance of your salary, for which you allow him to deduct one-third when you get it, and retain your sleeve buttons and studs until he does get it. The word undoubtedly came from "hypothecate," which being entirely too voluminous for theater use, has been "cut."

Mr Isaacs, it is said, made the bulk of his fortune at the Academy of Music during the Strakosch and Maretzek opera regimes. Salaries were always problematical. But every artist had diamonds, and Mr Isaacs was very accommodating Besides, he wanted to get into society It was customary in those days for a prima donna to ask for Mr Isaacs as soon as she had signed her contract, and then begin to "hy"

Unfortunately for Mr Isaacs, a play-writing demon got hold of him in 1880, took possession of him, dethroned his reason, read him a five act melodrama, and so destroyed his manhood that he consented to put money into it and realize a new fortune It cost him $6000 before he got it before the public, and it was promptly damned the first night. The public could not be bribed to see it after that. In fact, the neighborhood of the theater threatened to become depopulated. Rents fell, business languished and families moved away

This produced a radical change in Mr. Isaacs's life. He conceived a deep and ruthless hatred for all playwrights, and consecrated his talents to their destruction.

This is how he came to devise the infamous and startling scheme which succeeded in thinning the ranks of the dramatists, and ended in his own destruction.

After the managers had held their meeting and consulted, he went to Mr A. M. Jalmer and made some kind of a proposition which he wished laid before the associated managers. Mr Jalmer was horrified at first at the scheme and refused to entertain it. But his better sense prevailed afterward and a naturally strong conviction of duty to the community influenced him in modifying his views. By the advice of the associated managers a contract was entered into with Mr Isaacs by which he was to receive per capita an enormous sum for the permanent removal of playwrights, the only condition being that he should exhibit no violence and not soil the lobbies on the first nights with blood and tissue

II

It is necessary here to introduce one other factor in this extraordinary conspiracy It is the well known Mr Adolph Climbacker, theatrical hosiery and underwear, and inventor of the famous Climbacker undershirt.

Between the Climbackers and the Isaacs a deadly feud had raged for years In the first place, Mr Climbacker was the only man who outhy'd Mr Isaacs If it were not for this man Mr Isaacs could have made his own terms with the actors Besides, the entire Climbacker family had taken a box when Isaac's melodrama was produced, and had not only guyed the whole performance, but had an [illegible] in calling for Mr Isaacs whenever the audience hissed

Mr Isaacs hugged the delusion that one day he would hy Mr Climbacker

It was in the winter of '82 that the playwrights began to fall Jagley died in January and Fitzpatrick and Poole died in February. In March Callahan and Morrison passed away The millennium began to dawn The managers wore bright faces and had regular champagne meetings Isaacs was loaded with anonymous presents His contract would make him doubly rich

But during all the evening hours of this success the cold, cynical face of Climbacker regarded him impassively It seemed always to say, "I see through your game you old fraud, and I'll beat you yet." Isaacs dreaded this look, there was a dull, inevitable air of destiny about it that maddened him

But the playwrights continued to pass away with calm regularity

When the winter of '83 set in there was a feeling of buoyancy in all theatrical circles, owing to the glad prospect of their being no native plays to be produced and paid for

And up to this time Mr Isaacs's methods had not been inquired into

It was then that he ran against Mr Bob Norris and fell himself It is now known that the method pursued with this gifted but voluminous playwright was the same that had wiped out so many of his predecessors

The first that Mr Isaacs heard of him was when the managerial syndicate sent for the Hy'er, and pointed out that he was not doing his duty In vain he produced the death registry and obituary notices He was told that all his work was as naught, so long as Bob Norris walked the earth with a play in each pocket.

Mr Isaacs then promised to concentrate himself on Mr Norris, and, if possible, stop him in his mad career

III

The malign tactics were now applied to Mr Norris. He went to that young man and told him confidentially that he and a young lady who wanted a play She had deposited $5000 with him to be paid for it if it suited her He was to have her that night in a box at Wallack's Could Mr Norris make it convenient to put on a dress coat and come there Could he He was there The thermometer was 2 degrees below. The young woman was Isaacs's daughter and confederate She covered Mr Norris with "taffeta." She said all other playwrights "made her tired actor" She wanted his play. Five thousand dollars was no object with her Mr Norris' head swam apparently Mr Isaacs asked him to come outside the box He beguiled him into the vestibule, where the drafts blew He then asked him to come next door, where they could be alone on business a few moments Norris had left his overcoat in the box. His white shirt bosom invited the blizzard but he did not hesitate They went next door Isaacs got him in the corner, buttonholed him where the arctic wind raced down the great thoroughfare He talked $5000 and shivered, but Norris turned his white shirt front to the western blast and looked comfortable Isaacs was amazed This had killed Poole Callahan had stood there ten minutes in a dress coat and gone down the next day with the pneumonia. Fitzpatrick had coughed himself to pieces in two weeks after it.

Norris seemed to enjoy it.

When Isaacs thought his fell purpose was accomplished he remarked "Suppose we go back. I'm afraid you'll catch cold"

"Oh, no," says Bob, "I like it."

A grim smile overspread Mr Isaacs's face as he thought "You'll not like it so well to-morrow"

A slight accident interfered with Mr Isaacs the next day He was a little under the weather and Mr Norris came to see him about the $5000, The young man was in fine condition. It was absolutely necessary to give him another dose The same feat was repeated that night. One man wore a heavy overcoat, the other stood by his side in the bitterest blast in a dress coat. And while they stood there Climbacker passed them and gave Isaacs, a calm, patient, smile. It maddened him

The next day letters came from the managers, complaining of the non-abatement of Norris. Mr. Isaacs asked for time. He was sure that the young man was in process of disappearance. He would rest his reputation on the dress-coat treatment.

Another day passed. Then came the dread announcement that Norris had had a play accepted Coupled with the bitter taunts of the managers, maddened by chagrin, Mr Isaacs undertook to go out, but had to take to his bed At night he had what the doctors call the pleuritic stitch

Fatal sign He knew it only too well Meanwhile the managers were growing impatient Bulletins came complaining that Norris was walking the streets in a dress coat with an additional play sticking out of his pocket. Mr Jalmer demanded an explanation.

Isaacs grew steadily worse. On the 2d of January the doctors gave him up Just before he died he sent for Norris. The young man came with Climbacker

"Tell me one thing," whispered Isaacs hoarsely, "Are you well"

"Never better in my life," said Norris.

"I don't understand it," murmured Isaacs, "its beyond me"

"Oh, I'll explain it," replied Norris cheerfully "It's simple enough I wore one of Climbacker's arctic undershirts"

And as Isaacs passed on in the presence of his weeping family he saw that calm smile of Climbacker's resting on him

This is the true explanation of the tragic fate that befell Mr Isaacs and of the sudden failure of the only laudable attempt ever made in this country to abate the American playwright

NYM CRINKLE

LAMENT OF A SAGE.

Fellow Democrats When I denounced the administration for its ingratitude some months ago it was my intention to nurse in silence my cruel wrongs until time should roll an opportunity for revenge to my door I had determined to cork up my wrath until 1888 and then to give the bottle a vigorous shake slip the wire and decorate a certain Buffalo reformer with a very gloomy optic. But man proposes, and sometimes the lady accepts and sometimes she doesn't. This famous remark, I believe, was originally uttered by Senator Jones, but if I am mistaken, and it should belong to W Shakespeare I trust his heirs will not feel offence

I can't restrain my outraged emotions no longer There are moments when I hanker to abuse my family and to smash the furniture, and at in the stilly night, when other people are in the arms of Morpheus or Bacchus, I am seized with an unutterable longing to drink a distillery dry In the language of the poet, (the undersigned poet)

Brethren hear me I am sick
Sick at heart, and fain would kick
Proud Ambition now has fled
Hope is gone and Pride is dead

Oh! my Brothers it is hard
For the brave and battle scarred
Thus to win and then to lose—
Enough to give a saint the blues!

Politics aren't what they seem
Life! but an empty dream
Brothers, leave me I am sick,
Sick at heart and fain would kick

When the news came in from New York that victory had gone to roost on our banner, fancy painted a delightful picture of the joys of success. I closed my eyes in meditative rapture and saw myself ensconced in a nice fat office, the envy of the outs and the admiration of delighted democracy My labors were to be of an agreeable nature,—drawing my salary and perquisites, hearing applications for subordinate positions, and promoting the welfare of the party

Such was Fancy's picture How different the portrayal of cold Fact Betrayed by the administration, I find myself out of office, out of money and out of humor an ascetic, a misanthrope and a kicker

Is there no balm in Gilead? Must outraged democracy suffer and endure without a protest? Yes, fellow-democrats, even adversity has its joys and triumphs The balm for our woes is revenge. Let us be vigilant in season, lest the administration seek to work the primaries in order to secure renomination two years hence,

I know that a few of the successful democrats are inclined to make light of my sorrows and call me a disgruntled bolter I am not a bolter I represent the bulk of the democratic party—the element that never knew what it was to bolt. The office-holders are the traitors—cold blooded miscreants who affect a virtue of ingratitude under the guise of reform, and are content to mix with the enemy at the public crib. Is it surprising that I lift my voice and howl under these aggravating circumstances? What could be more tantalizing than to make a shy at the democratic feed trough and have successful members of your own party assist the enemy in kicking you into private life and obscurity

Last week I met a democratic office-holder who had the audacity to pretend that he was worrying and working himself to death in office—literally martyrizing himself for party and country "Then, said I, "send in your resignation and let me suffer awhile on the altar I have been pining all my life to die in office for my country!" Did he climb down from the altar I believe not At least he has refrained from [illegible] to press. Fellow democrats, I feel relieved It is a sweet privilege to pour my wrongs into sympathetic ears I shall now retire to my ranch in the mountains and wrestle with a potato patch until my over charged heart again demands relief, or until an opportunity for revenge presents itself

And now farewell until the foe
Arrays himself against our steel
Then seize the sword and drop the hoe
And strike a blow for common weal!
Remember you are democrats
With wrongs to right and foes to knife
Who scorn the haughty autocrats
That want an office all their life

Yours for revenge N W D—
Democratic Sa[illegible] Oregon

The Preacher's Wife

A pretty good story is told of a young but gritty pastor of the First Baptist church of Pittsfield, Mass, bearing on the old notion that when a lady marries a minister she marries his whole congregation It seems that a short time ago he married a vivacious young lady whose family was of the Episcopal church, and this gave occasion to some of the tattlers of the husband's church. But the climax was reached a few weeks after when the young wife attended a social given by the Business Men's association and joined in the waltzes and quadrilles just like the other ladies present Then the tongues of the gossips of the husband's congregation wagged at double quick and, the facts coming to his ears, the next Sunday he shot a little gospel truth at the gossip saying, among other things, the following "My wife came to you in a position of no responsibility. She is neither the property of the church nor my property in that sense, having views religiously, socially and domestically, which are entirely her own. She is not to be criticised by you She is accountable only to her God, and the church is not her keeper She is not a co-worker with me as far as church affairs go, and you have no authority to gossip about her St. Paul says if church members have a grievance against a brother they shall go to him with two or three, and then if he declines to hear cite him to the church I want you to come to me if you have any fault to find and not talk to third parties My wife will do as she pleases, and she shall not be accountable to you in any sense You would better let her alone."

Five Giants

New York Journal

Five giants, each nearly eight feet tall, are boarding at the Putnam house, just across from the Madison Square Garden. Three of them are brothers, and if they could stand on one another's shoulders they would be as tall as a building of good hight. The five giants straggled into the hotel one after the other last evening, and sat down together at one table to dine. The waiters who filled their orders looked like small boys One giant ate four beefsteaks and another giant drank seven cups of coffee One of the giants dresses in the hight of fashion, and is of very dignified appearance He walked slowly and solemnly up Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon with a cane about the size of a tree. Hundreds of Fifth avenue people looked out of the windows to see him

What Capital is Doing

Indianapolis Journal

There are millions of capital in this country locked up in fear of being boycotted in case any business enterprise be embarked in It will go into the channels of trade when some assurance is given that right shall prevail and that one man shall have as much right as another

Driven to Great Straits

Alta California

Detectives have discovered a plot to tunnel under and rob the Philadelphia mint. The attempt was in charge of a gang of expert New York cracksmen Since they are barred out of the city council those New Yorkers are driven to great straits to make a living.

What's SOZODONT? 'Tis this you ask
To answer is an easy task—
It's a liquid soft and sweet
Which keeps teeth healthy, white and neat,
Which makes the rosy gums endure—
And renders breath, like roses, pure.

HOW CHEAP CAN MEN LIVE?

Remarks on the Philosophy of "Starvation Economy."

Edward Atkinson Examined—How Cheap Livers Become Cheap Men

VANCOUVER, May 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

There was a French princess at the court of Louis XVI. who, being told that the people were starving, turned up her pretty eyes and shrugged her pretty shoulders in astonishment, and exclaimed. "My God, what simpletons! Why, I would eat mutton before I would starve." That young woman and her remark have become as historic as Erostratus, and her simplicity has frequently been used by writers and speakers, and particularly by political economists, as an illustration of how very little the upper ten thousand know of the manner and means by which the masses of the people live

But the writers and speakers and political economists have often shown nearly as much ignorance as the Bourbon princess of the conditions of the battle of life which the majority of mankind have to fight. A favorite "solution" of the problem with many of them is personal economy They propose to rid the laborer of all his troubles by simply teaching him to live within his means, be his means ever so small. Not a single period of hard times comes upon any community, but a crop of economists of that sort develops among men of good abilities and great judgment, to whom the public are accustomed to listen with respect. In the great panic of 1873-9 Rev Henry Ward Beecher showed conclusively how a man could support a family of five on a dollar a day in New York or Brooklyn The pulpits teemed with finely reasoned sermons in which the working people were told Sunday after Sunday that it was not so much low wages as low and extravagant habits that caused their misery They were counseled to give up beer and tobacco, which cost them more than their food to avoid extravagance in dress and confine themselves simply to what was durable and useful to eat the wholesome and nutritious odds and ends of meats, which they could purchase for a few cents, instead of steaks and roasts, to give up shows and amusements, which did them no good, etc., etc.—and to save their money for the rainy day This same advice is repeated almost daily from some eminently respectable quarter, and those who give it imagine they are saying something full of prudence and benevolence

M. Edward Atkinson, a distinguished statistician of Massachusetts has undertaken to solve the whole labor problem in this way

He demonstrates that in the city of Boston a single man can live comfortably and wholesomely, and even enjoy some luxuries, on $200 per year One room for two persons, $50 each for rent clothing, $45 washing, $15 fuel, $10 food. $52—or $172 for every necessary, leaving $28 for superfluities or for the savings bank. It is not necessary to enter into the details of Mr Atkinson's plan, Suffice to say that he figures in enough of everything to satisfy any reasonable person, and declares that he has purchased everything himself which he mentions at the price he fixes it at Here, for instance, is the daily bill of fare

One-quarter to three-quarters of a pound of good meat three quarters of one pound bread one half to one pound of potatoes or some other vegetable one-half pound of oatmeal one-half ounce of butter one ounce of sugar a large bowl of tea or coffee with a spoonful of condensed milk an orange an apple or some dried fruit

Mr. Atkinson says that it requires a great deal of intelligence to live so well at so little cost, but he adds that if a man knows how to live "he can live to-day at a very low price, and if he be intelligent he may earn the price at the cost of very little labor" That, says the distinguished statistician, is all that there is in the labor problem

There is no denying Mr Atkinson's logic as applied to any individual man If he be intelligent enough to live as cheaply and as well as Mr Atkinson describes, he can undoubtedly do so and if he be intelligent enough in his work he can earn the cost of it at very little labor

What could be more simple? All that is necessary is that the millions shall forthwith become intelligent enough regarding food, clothes and shelter to live well at 55 cents a day and in respect to their work to earn 55 cents by a very little labor

But pause Some one has said that men are mostly fools, and it may be that they could not become intelligent enough either to live so well at so cheap a rate, or to earn so much at so little labor And if some of them did acquire the necessary intelligence might not the unreasonable creature prefer to apply that intelligence to earning $600 a year instead of to the equally difficult task of living well on $200 per year? And if they could earn that much by very little labor intelligently applied, might they not elect to double or treble or quadruple their labor to increase their income proportionately and thus save themselves the task of thinking so hard about their expenses?

But suppose that all men were as intelligent as Mr Atkinson would have them and all devoted themselves to living well on $200 per year, what would follow? That sum would immediately become the maximum of wages, not for very little labor either, but for all the most energetic and laborious and intelligent could do, and the weak, the inefficient, the unfortunate and the least intelligent would have less even of the cheap and wholesome food which Mr Atkinson describes, running down to starvation Furthermore for every available $200 per year another man would appear, for population keeps pace with subsistence If a people who consume $400 per year reduce their consumption to $200 per year population will double—if the gross supply is sustained—in a generation or a little more, and it will be as hard for the new generation to get $200 as it was for the preceding one to get $400.

The trouble with Mr Atkinson and a good many other economists is that he looks through the wrong end of the telescope He ignores the law of population and he also ignores the law of wages.

Another difficulty with him is that he imagines that he is proposing a new idea. Bless his innocent soul, it is as old as history His panacea has been applied on the most colossal scale in China and Hindostan for several thousand years It was applied in old Egypt when the pyramids were built. The record of it is found in the account books of the Pharaohs where the wages and cost of maintenance of laborers and mechanics are set down with great fidelity Men lived so cheaply that they swarmed in that narrow valley of the Nile like lice and lived still cheaper and cheaper until they were of little more worth than lice, and so they died away of very cheapness, before the extravagant meat eating, food wasting, improvident races, who conquered them and very properly killed off these vermin to make room for a few *men* In Hindostan, along the Ganges, live, or exist, 60 000 000 of Bengalese, on a territory no bigger than the middle states in all that peninsula there are nearly 300 000,000 These have been living for ages on much less than Mr Atkinson's $200 a year In China a still greater number live with equal economy. A dollar a month will keep a Bengal man alive. Could economy go further? Here is certainly the spot on earth where contentment, sufficiency, paradise should be A distinguished Brahmin recently quoted from official reports the statement that 50,000,000 of the Hindus are always in a state of semi starvation that most of the diseases are the result of hunger that three or four millions die every eleventh year of acute famine Over a large portion of China, famine is chronic. Only a few years ago 7,000,000 starved to death in one visitation

But one may say here is a vast difference between the economy of the Chinese and Hindus, and that which our good moralists and economists commend to the people of America. It is only a difference of degree Every economy which is general among the masses means degradation to that extent. The American race only needs to live cheaper in order to become cheaper as men and they only need to be as cheap livers as the Chinese to be as cheap and degraded as the Chinese. If we had a race here so ignorant of economy that no individual could live on less than a whole sheep a day, or an equivalent amount of some other food, there would be a decrease of population, but a tremendous improvement in the condition of those that were left

Some one has said that man is what he eats. This is true in the larger sense that he is what he uses The cheaper he lives—wastes, if you please—the less he is A hundred rats may live on as little as one man but if the man could succeed in living as cheaply as one rat, there would soon be a hundred men, but they would be as vile as a hundred rats

Pie with a Fork

Chicago Rambler

Miss Cynthia Mushroom—Now, pa, do be careful at dinner and don't mortify us before Stuyvesant.

Mrs M—Yes, Hiram, do mind your manners and remember our instructions about etiquette.

Mr. M—Well, that's all right, you k'n go ahead and arrange things to suit yourself, but I'm darned if I'll eat pie with a fork for anybody.

Barr (late of Hendrickson's), opp. Lipman's, repairs watches and clocks way below others. Optical goods in variety.

—FOR— SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUS[illegible] CONSTIPATION AND D[illegible] —USE— DR. C. Mc[illegible] CELEBRATED LIVER [illegible] PREPARED BY FLEMING BR[illegible] PITTSBURGH, PA. BE SURE YOU GET [illegible] The Counterfeits are made in St. [illegible] Wholesale Agts., SNELL, H[illegible]

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA, [illegible] 20 Years Record. "An [illegible]

IT IS A VERY GREAT HELP IN [illegible] PAIN DURING LABOR AND AT [illegible] OVER 1000 LADIES IN [illegible] alone testify as to its good qualities. [illegible] matter to testify about but we have [illegible] For all weaknesses of the [illegible] either sex, it is second to no [illegible] been before the public; and [illegible] neys it is the Greatest Remedy in the [illegible] PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT [illegible] Its purpose is solely for the legitimate [illegible] ease and the relief of pain, and [illegible] It will cure entirely all Ovarian [illegible] Inflammation and Ulceration, [illegible] ments and consequent Spinal Weakness [illegible] ticularly adapted to the Change of Life. WEARY WOMEN PRAISE [illegible] It removes Faintness, Flatulency, [illegible] ing for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, [illegible] tion, General Debility, Sleeplessness, [illegible] Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down [illegible] pain, and backache, is permanently cured [illegible] AN ANGEL OF MERCY. It is absolutely a safe cure for all female [illegible] including Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful [illegible] ation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the [illegible] flooding, prolapsus uteri, &c. It contains [illegible] stance that is harmful. Is safe and sure. $1, (6 for $5) in Liquid, Pill or Lozenge [illegible] No family should be without LYDIA E. [illegible] LIVER PILLS They cure constipation, [illegible] and torpidity of the liver, 25 cents per box. All these world-wide celebrated [illegible] factured at Lynn, Mass. The Compound [illegible] lozenges and pills) Liver Pills and [illegible] can be sent by mail on receipt of price. All Sold by Druggists. Send stamp for Mrs. Pinkham's "[illegible] and Confidential circular with [illegible] and symptoms of weakness. [illegible]

SIMMONS [illegible] REGU[illegible] My attention, after suffering with [illegible] two or three years, was called to Simmons [illegible] ulator and having tried almost everything [illegible] cluded to try it. I first took a wineglassful [illegible] wards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful [illegible] times after each meal. I found that it [illegible] so much good that I continued it until I [illegible] bottles. Since then I have not [illegible] culty. I keep it in my house and would not [illegible] it, but have no use for it, it having [illegible] W. SIMS Assistant Clerk Superior [illegible] Having led a sedentary life for [illegible] my bowels became very irregular [illegible] stipated. By advice of friends I [illegible] to Simmons Liver Regulator, and [illegible] health than I have known for [illegible] [illegible] Water Dep't, Phila.

G[illegible] CA[illegible] Cures Female Complaints, [illegible] Remedy, SOLD BY ALL [illegible]

NO MORE RHEUM[illegible] WASHB[illegible] SALIC[illegible] SURE C[illegible] TRADE. Immediate Relief— THE GREAT INTERNAL [illegible] and only positive cure [illegible] Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, [illegible] etc. Washburne's Salicylica [illegible] and has cured more persons [illegible] so-called "Specifics" and "Cures" [illegible] dissolves the Poison SECRET [illegible] exists in the blood of [illegible] with Rheumatic disorders. [illegible] and thousands of cured patients [illegible] nials and advice free. Ask for [illegible] Sold by druggists. Ask for [illegible] and accept no other or send to [illegible] SALICYLICA M'F'G CO. [illegible]

[illegible] S G SKIDMORE & CO., [illegible] they have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM [illegible] CHERRY fifteen years, that [illegible] cle that gives greater satisfaction [illegible] and they do not hesitate to [illegible] A L NAYLOR, Dayton, [illegible] been selling drugs and [illegible] years, and consider WISTAR'S [illegible] WILD CHERRY one of the [illegible] on my shelves. It has [illegible] so far and sales are increasing [illegible] recommend it as among the best [illegible] in the market GEORGE A HARDING [illegible] I have sold WISTAR'S BAL[illegible] and know it to be one of the [illegible] tions in the market for the cure [illegible] Throat and Lung Complaints. None genuine unless signed [illegible] wrapper

FREE [illegible] TO MEN [illegible]

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY, M[illegible]

Our [illegible] receipts include [illegible] yeast [illegible] canned goods [illegible] organ [illegible] cigarettes 144 bbls [illegible] wire [illegible]

Sugars [illegible] all grades

Interior papers [illegible] good con[illegible] ing cereal crop are [illegible] that the acreage in either is a full or an increase that the prospects for a large crop are [illegible] one and that the [illegible] moderation [illegible] usually bright [illegible] well enough [illegible] glowing account [illegible] two months past ha[illegible] that the weather [illegible] spring [illegible] such as to [illegible] all the land [illegible] farmers from [illegible] fair condition [illegible] fall grains are [illegible] backward [illegible] more or less [illegible] rainy spring [illegible] vancement [illegible] acreage [illegible] preceding [illegible] was forward [illegible] condition [illegible] nished the [illegible] was unusually [illegible] that growing [illegible] dition carry [illegible] that the [illegible] it promise [illegible] There is [illegible] good [illegible] improve [illegible] there [illegible] for conditions [illegible] last year [illegible] a fair [illegible] ment would [illegible] yield [illegible] rain is [illegible] say that [illegible] that the harvest promises [illegible] ing slow [illegible] late. Since A[illegible] last the rain all has exce[illegible] the same period last seas[illegible] all of six [illegible] the average temperature for April last year [illegible] and for May [illegible] For April this year [illegible] and for May so far is below the same [illegible] last year The rainfall is more this year being [illegible] in. for April against [illegible] for April last [illegible] For the first twelve days of May last year [illegible] in. or much less than to date this month [illegible] will be seen that all conditions are now [illegible] below those of last year and that it is fair [illegible] flatter [illegible] prospects. [illegible] the Eastern section has been visited by rain [illegible] Climatic conditions in this part are [illegible] those of the Valley. It is [illegible] set forth that [illegible] Eastern section will produce this year 50 000 [illegible] more wheat than last year Possibly it may [illegible] very probably it will not If the two sections meet last year's output they will do remarkably well unless the acreage has been largely increased A cold wave over Southern Oregon a few days [illegible] damaged fruit [illegible] to what extent [illegible] be stated as the frost has not passed away [illegible] week heavy rain [illegible] generally [illegible] the day [illegible] spring [illegible]

PRODUCE RECEIPTS [illegible] hours [illegible] wheat [illegible] flour [illegible] oats 250 [illegible] 1400 lb hides [illegible] butter [illegible] 6260 [illegible] 128,512 lbs wool [illegible] besides [illegible] from [illegible] eastern section

Receipts for the [illegible] days ended Wednesday noon aggregate [illegible] wheat 614 bbls [illegible] oats [illegible] bran [illegible] millstuff [illegible] potatoes [illegible] lbs wool [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] eastern section [illegible] wheat [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] For the week last year receipts included [illegible] 3,390 bbls flour [illegible] barley [illegible] mill stuff [illegible] lbs wool [illegible] fruit [illegible] 113 pkgs [illegible] section sending [illegible] oats [illegible] barley [illegible] mill stuff [illegible] hides For the past week there has been [illegible] crease [illegible] receipts over last week of wheat [illegible] oats and [illegible] falling off

Receipts by [illegible] period [illegible] August 1 as compared with a like [illegible] year have been

Article	Valley	Eastern	Valley	Eastern
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides lb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lime bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed sks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per steamer Ancon [illegible] steel rails 600 bdls fish plates [illegible] spikes [illegible] coal 200 cs benzine 600 cs [illegible] powder [illegible] sporting powder

From Liverpool per Ger bark Germania [illegible] bxs tin plate [illegible] bxs terne plate [illegible] pkgs [illegible] 100 cs mineral water [illegible] pkgs earthenware 100 [illegible] bi-carb soda [illegible] glauber salts [illegible] soda 30 hf tcs sulphate ammonia 100 bbls [illegible] crystals 20 bbls silicate soda [illegible] salt.

WHEAT The easy feeling among local buyers is extending into bids and values offered at $1 [illegible] found no buyers Offers now are not in excess of $1 26 which figure has not brought out sellers [illegible] the Walla Walla grade [illegible] is best quotation although some of the last interior sales [illegible] slightly higher Buyers look for increased [illegible] ings before the month closes and as prompt shipment cargoes are weak to sell they claim the above figures to be all the market will stand The [illegible] ness abroad continues to be with sellers of coast or nearly due cargoes and does not extend into those four and five months distant

OATS—Sales reported to-day of good feed [illegible] 62c for local feeds Shippers will not go [illegible] high.

POTATOES—Dull [illegible] there is only the [illegible] trade to supply

EGGS—Stock low, receipts light and market steady at 15c

POULTRY Chickens have ruled dull of late [illegible] while $3 74 is still quoted for [illegible] more [illegible] $3 50. The market promises no early change for the better Ducks are still wanted and will bring up to $6@ if choice Geese dull and nominally $6@ Turkeys sell [illegible] the demand being less

BUTTER Dealers receiving plenty of local though it is generally in good shape and fair choice quality [illegible] store [illegible] is the [illegible] figure and only exceptional lots do better [illegible] ceipts the past week have not sold up close

PROVISIONS Dealers now report a plenty [illegible] both Oregon and Eastern stocks with the market quite firm Hams in full stock and steady [illegible] here have received but little benefit from [illegible] change in freights and the [illegible] advance has [illegible] arrivals under a low rate contracts [illegible] usual profit [illegible] bing values for ordinary [illegible] 9@10c [illegible] shoulders [illegible] country cured [illegible] Eastern [illegible] 10@[illegible] breakfast bac[illegible] local [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS [illegible] California [illegible] ample stock [illegible] local [illegible] quote [illegible] first [illegible] quartered [illegible] tory [illegible] French [illegible] peeled [illegible]

HIDES [illegible] less [illegible] calf [illegible] demand [illegible] of Eastern [illegible] We [illegible] kip [illegible] deerskin [illegible] Oregon [illegible] sheepskins [illegible] beaver [illegible] elk hides [illegible] 3@4c for common [illegible] $1 50 [illegible] Tallow [illegible]

HAY There [illegible] choice [illegible] ing allow [illegible] grade [illegible]

HOPS Still [illegible] easy market at [illegible] choice New York state [illegible] California [illegible] With us trade [illegible] letter from [illegible] are being offered [illegible] dent [illegible] disaster to the [illegible] market [illegible]

WOOL [illegible] the week were [illegible] ley and [illegible] lbs from [illegible] week last year [illegible] The last steamer [illegible] had 173 [illegible] lbs and a [illegible] part of the receipts [illegible] for San Francisco [illegible] count or sent there to take advantage of what little competition there may be for first arrivals Generally speaking our market is better but certain shippers enjoy connections or advantages that render it possible for them to do better there than here Present receipts here are mostly from Wasco county, more distant sections having but fairly started with the work of shearing. Buyers here as at San Francisco are not numerous and seldom come into competition, the eastern situation being such as to make buyers offish Probably about three-quarters of a million of pounds have so [illegible]

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BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION
AND DYSPEPSIA
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Which will thoroughly evacuate the bowels, restore tone to the stomach, purify the blood, expel morbid humors and enable the system to endure the Changes of Spring and of Summer. Sold by druggists everywhere.
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Is a Positive Cure
For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.
IT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY,
IT IS A VERY GREAT HELP IN PREGNANCY, AND RELIEVES PAIN DURING LABOR AND AT REGULAR MENSTRUAL PERIODS.
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For all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and it does all it claims to do. It will cure entirely all Ovarian or Vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements; and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
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It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is permanently cured by its use.
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It is absolutely a safe cure for all female weaknesses, including leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the womb, flooding, prolapsus uteri, &c. It contains no substance that is harmful. *Is safe and sure.*
$1. (6 for $5) in Liquid, Pill or Lozenge Form.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver, 25 cents per box.
All these world-wide celebrated remedies are manufactured at Lynn, Mass. The Compound in form of lozenges and pills, Liver Pills and Sanative Wash can be sent by mail on receipt of price.
All Sold by Druggists.
Send stamp for Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health and Confidential circular, with description of diseases and symptoms of weakness. *Mention this Paper.*

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"My attention, after suffering with Constipation for two or three years, was called to Simmons Liver Regulator, and having tried almost everything else, concluded to try it. I first took a wineglassful and afterwards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful (as per directions) after each meal. I found that it had done me so much good that I continued it until I had taken two bottles. Since then I have not experienced any difficulty. I keep it in my house and would not be without it, but have no use for it, it having cured me."—Geo. W. Sims, Assistant Clerk Superior Court, Bibb Co., Ga.
"Having led a sedentary life for a number of years, my bowels became very irregular and my habit constipated. By advice of friends I was induced to use Simmons' Liver Regulator, and I now enjoy better health than I have known for years."—Geo. W. [illegible], Water Dept., Phila.

GREAT [illegible] CA[illegible]
Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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WASHBURNE'S SALICYLIC SURE CURE.
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THE GREAT INTERNAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY and only positive cure for Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago. Washburne's Salicylic is ten years old, and has cured more persons in that time than all other so-called "specifics" and "Cures" combined. It dissolves the Poison SECRE[illegible] all these diseases in the blood of [illegible]. Endorsed by all Rheumatic disorders. Write for thousands of cured patients. $1 00 a box; 6 boxes for $5, and advice free. Ask for Washburne's. Sold by druggists. Ask for Washburne's. Take no other; or send to us. WASHBURNE LIQUIDIA MFG CO., 287 Broadway, N. Y.

OREGON [illegible]
[illegible] SKIDMORE & CO., Portland, Oregon
WISTAR'S BALSAM
[illegible] WILD CHERRY
[illegible] A BARRING [illegible]
[illegible] "I. BUTTS"
The Pacific Incubator [illegible] Gold Medal at [illegible] and San Francisco [illegible]
FREE TO MEN
[illegible] Marston Remedy Co. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

Overland receipts include car wagons, 20 cs canned goods, 10 cs sugar lemon, 28 cs yeast powder, 11 sks coffee, 34 bdls shovels, 1 organ, 3 cs [illegible], 144 bdls galvanized pails, 262 rls barbed wire, 21 cs boots and shoes.

Sugars declined one-eighth of a cent to-day on [illegible].

Valley papers contain the statement that growing crops are in unusually good condition, and that the acreage in either is a full or an increased one, and that the prospects for a large crop are unusually bright. Taken with moderation these flattering accounts are well enough, but it is a fact that the weather for two months past has been such as to delay spring seeding, if not preventing farmers from using all their land. No doubt the fall grains are now in fair condition, although more or less backward in growth. A cold and rainy spring can not but bring about slow advancement. It is a question whether the spring acreage is all in. Last year this time the season was forward, in fact few preceding seasons furnished the same conditions. It will do to say it was unusually forward, nor does the statement that growing crops are now in unusually good condition carry any particular meaning. We know that the valley yield last year was far below what was promised late in the spring. No crop is a good one until harvested. There is now time for conditions to improve as there was last year to cause a falling off in the promised yield. At this time a fair statement would be to say that fall grain looks well, spring grain is growing slowly, and that the harvest promises to be fair. Since August 1 last the rainfall has exceeded the same period last season by all of six inches. The average temperature for April last year was 53 and for May 59. For April this year it was 52 and for May, so far, is below the same time last year. The rainfall is more this year, being 3.16 for April against 1.12 in. for April last year. For the first twelve days of May last year it was .[illegible] in., or much less than to date this month. It will be seen then that all conditions are now much below those of last year, and that it is early for flattering statements of crop prospects. Of late the Eastern section has been visited by rain showers. Climatic conditions in that part are unlike those of the valley. It is already set forth that the Eastern section will produce this year 60,000 tons more wheat than last year. Possibly it may, but very probably it will not. If the two sections equal last year's outturn they will do remarkably well, unless the acreage has been largely increased. A cold wave over Southern Oregon a few days ago damaged fruit and berries to what extent cannot be stated, as the fright has not passed away. All over heavy rain showers have prevailed, although the day temperature has been generally like [illegible]. Cool nights, however, reduce the average.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 1335 ctls wheat, 900 bbls flour, 650 ctls oats, 290 lbs wool, 35 the hides, 115 cs eggs, 29 pkgs butter. Also [illegible] ctls wheat, 120 bbls flour, 431 ctls millstuff, [illegible] lbs wool, 1765 lbs hides, 74 cattle from the Eastern section.

Receipts for the seven days ended Wednesday [illegible] aggregate 66,520 ctls wheat, 7014 bbls flour, [illegible] ctls oats, 89 ctls barley, 537 ctls bran, 1537 ctls millstuff, 463 sks potatoes, 610,214 lbs wool, 33,020 lbs hides, 150 pkgs butter, 601 cs eggs, 9 bxs fruit, [illegible] lbs hops; of which the eastern section sent [illegible] ctls wheat, 1770 bbls flour, 831 ctls millstuff, [illegible] lbs hops, 13,508 lbs hides. For the same week last year receipts included 19,674 ctls wheat, [illegible] bbls flour, 5152 ctls oats, 2570 ctls barley, 4630 ctls bran, 1133 ctls millstuff, 495,390 lbs wool, 52,439 lbs hides, 2063 lbs hops, 202 bxs fruit, 897 cs eggs, [illegible] pkgs butter; the eastern section sending 11,345 ctls wheat, 1256 bbls flour, 885 ctls oats, 1245 ctls barley, 73 ctls millstuff, 491,962 lbs wool, 20,506 lbs hides. For the past week there has been an increase in receipts over last week of wheat, flour, oats and wool, other lines falling off.

Receipts by principal transportation lines since August 1, as compared with a like time last cereal year have been:

ARTICLES.	1885-1886. Valley	1885-1886. Eastern	1884-1885. Valley	1884-1885. Eastern
Wheat, ctls...	1,298,582	4,382,800	1,715,119	1,969,275
Flour, bbls...	174,802	117,129	173,760	125,440
Oats, ctls...	372,495	11,047	111,433	38,902
Barley, ctls...	35,251	34,725	5,442	20,227
Bran, ctls...	21,002	5,031	51,002	13,250
Millstuff, ctls...	76,352	11,295	35,783	10,779
Potatoes, sks...	21,617	125	115,061	1,894
Wool, lbs...	1,185,768	1,937,318	1,161,102	2,500,488
Hides, lbs...	601,752	729,135	410,540	800,593
Lime, bbls...	22,092	......	17,773	......
Flaxseed, sks...	......	61,571	26	21,044
Hops, lbs...	1,616,119	2,700	1,489,172	186,270

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per steamer Ancon: 1608 steel rails, 650 bdls fish plates, 50 kgs spikes, 112 tons coal, 200 cs benzine, 600 cs giant powder, 60 pkgs sporting powder.

From Liverpool per Ger bark Germania: 6340 bxs tin plate, 1225 bxs terne plate, 7 pkgs glassware, 95 cs mineral water, 60 pkgs earthenware, 100 kgs bi-carb. soda, 57 caks glauber salts, 25 drums caustic soda, 30 hf tcs sulphate ammonia, 100 bbls soda crystals, 20 bbls silicate soda, 60 cs beer, 15,817 sks (1,000,550 lbs) salt.

WHEAT—The easy feeling among local buyers is extending into sids and valley offered at $1 27½ and no buyers. Offers now are not in excess of $1 25 which figure has not brought out sellers. For the Walla Walla grade $1 15@1 16 is best quotation, although some of the last interior sales were slightly higher. Buyers look for increased offerings before the month closes and as prompt shipment cargoes are weak to sell they claim the above figures to be all the market will stand. The firmness abroad continues to be with sellers of off coast or nearly due cargoes and does not extend into those four and five months distant.

OATS—Sales reported to-day of good feed at 41 [illegible] for local needs. Shippers will not go this high.

POTATOES—Dull, as there is only the local trade to supply.

EGGS—Stocks low, receipts light and market steady at the.

POULTRY—Chickens have ruled dull of late and [illegible] is still quoted few lots bring more than [illegible]. The market promises no early change for the better. Ducks are still wanted and would bring up to $8@7 if choice. Geese dull and nominally $6@7. Turkeys sell in a small way at 12@14c, the demand being less.

BUTTER—Dealers receiving plenty of local, although it is generally in good shape and fair to choice quality. From store 15@25c is the usual figure, and only exceptional lots do better. Receipts the past week have not sold up close.

PROVISIONS—Dealers now report a plenty of both Oregon and Eastern sides, with the market [illegible] firm. Hams in full stock and steady. Meats [illegible] have received but little benefit from the drop in freights and the slight advance East, as [illegible] under a low rate constantly sell below [illegible] new importations could be landed for with [illegible] profit. Lard is quiet but steady. Quote jobbing values for ordinary parcels: City cured hams, [illegible]; do bacon, 7¾@7½c; do shoulders, 5@6c; country cured generally ½@1c less; Eastern hams, [illegible]; do bacon, 7½@7¾c; do breakfast bacon, [illegible]; best Eastern tinned lard, 7½@8c; best [illegible], 7½@7¾c; common local in large packages, 6c.

DRIED FRUITS—Request good and arrivals of California are free. Common local is still in [illegible] stock, with sales from first hands slow. [illegible] jobbing prices from dealers: Sun-dried [illegible] apples 3@4c, sliced 4@5c, factory 5@[illegible]; unpitted quartered pears 6c, sliced 7c, factory [illegible]; pitted plums 8@9c, Oregon prunes 6c, [illegible] graded 7@8c; common peaches 7½c, [illegible] 11@12c; dried grapes ½@6c; choice raisins [illegible] per box.

HIDES, ETC.—Only a fair business doing, and [illegible] in furs and small skins. Elk hides are firmer; [illegible] skins weaker, and both dry and green beef hides weak under advices. At San Francisco trade is unsettled, hides being marked down and the demand lessening because of large arrivals of Eastern leather. We quote dry hides [illegible], light salted [illegible]@7½c, heavy do [illegible], dry kip and calf 14@15c, salt [illegible], salt calf 8@10c, salt veal 8c, valley [illegible] 20@25c for winter and summer Eastern [illegible] 15@20c for winter and summer, sheepskins [illegible] for short and long wool, elk hides 15c, [illegible] $1 50@2 25, bear skins $1 50 to $6. Tallow [illegible] for common and 4@4½c for choice.

HAY—The market remains dull and uninteresting, showing of no change in quotations. A choice [illegible] brings $8@9, but $6 50@8 50 covers usual purchases of poor to choice.

HOPS—At the East values have suffered under an easy market and slow demand, choice New York [illegible] selling at 9@10c, and California at 5@8c. [illegible] trade is stagnant. A letter from England states that American hops are being offered at [illegible] regularly, but do not draw out a bid, brewers holding off for a decline, which they are confident must come if there is no disaster to the coming crop. Kent hops, which were held early in the season at 70@75s per cwt., are now seeking a market at 20@35s per cwt., while Bavarian have sold as low as 12s 6d per cwt, and old American can not be given away.

WOOL—Receipts for the week were 925 lbs valley and 615,271 lbs from the eastern section against [illegible] lbs the same week last year, and [illegible] lbs the preceding week this year. The last steamer out had 173,795 lbs and a good [illegible] the receipt is either for San Francisco account or sent there to take advantage of what little competition there may be for first arrivals. Generally speaking, our market is better, but certain shippers enjoy connections or advantages that [illegible] possible for them to do better there than [illegible]. Present receipts here are mostly from Wasco [illegible], more distant sections having but fairly [illegible] with the work of shearing. Buyers here [illegible] are not numerous and seldom [illegible] competition, the eastern situation being [illegible] as to make buyers offish. Probably about [illegible] of a million of pounds have so far been taken by operators here, much of this quantity having been bought against a future price. A fair grade of Eastern Oregon is quoted 14@16c and choice 16@18c. No sales at anything better have been made public and from all appearances nothing more could be secured even for a very choice lot. The small request East for choice together with a certain weakness in such grades seriously interferes with the inquiry on this coast and it is thought little will be done until the markets take a different course. Fine fleeces are now weak because of the competition of foreign and because of the improved condition of Texas, territory and California, the finer grades of which are becoming popular with consumers of fleece wools. While the Eastern markets may justify paying up to 20c here for fancy, operators prefer the more salable grades. At San Francisco Eastern Oregon is quoted up to 20c but it is evident that such a figure is not safe to expect. Until we are reported sales at that it cannot be quoted. Altogether the markets are unsatisfactory but prices so far realized by growers should not be complained of as the situation now is, but the close telegraphed advices are of weaker tenor and tell of an easy undertone.

The New York *Shipping List* of 5th inst., says: The market has ruled dull and depressed, with values unsettled and irregular. Manufacturers have been moving cautiously, and bought only such parcels as were needed to fill contract orders, the new phase of the labor question again creating apprehension of trouble with operatives, and, consequently, more or less uncertainty regarding the future. At primary sources there has been more disposition shown to meet buyers' views, but the latter are less anxious to operate, especially Eastern manufacturers, who are not inclined to purchase in anticipation of future requirements. New clip California has been selling in a small way, and there is considerable now in transit for this market. Foreign clothing is dull, but carpet is in fair request.

The Merchandise Market.

The weather, while severe, has not materially shortened the request and jobbers report very fair business. Because of the large stocks held arrivals by rail are falling away, steamer freights maintaining old proportions because of the receipt of Eastern goods via San Francisco. Rail freights by the northern routes are nominally one-half those prevailing before the rate war, less attention being given classification. Some of the southern roads still give a rate that attracts shipments for this city. The last steamer brought two or three car loads, and the next will bring a quantity coming under this condition. The foreign inward trade has been nothing outside of the discharge of arrivals noted last week. In the buying markets there is reported no important price changes. Close selling is the rule everywhere and values are not closely quoted. China rice is doing better, but our market is under the influence of that to arrive, which tends to prevent an advance in sympathy with San Francisco. Southern cheap rice is competing, and supplies are free. The Eastern coffee trade remains quiet, business being of narrow proportions. At New York there is a deal progressing in May business, and a free fight is on. Refined sugars are in slack demand East. New York refiners holding at 7c for powdered and cubes, 7¼c for cut loaf and crushed, and 6¾c for standard A grocers'. Sales are generally firm.

In its summary of last week's San Francisco market the *Commercial News* says: Coffee has continued firm throughout the week under a good local and export demand. Teas are quiet at unchanged rates. China nut oil shows a slight decline, being now quoted at 47½@49½c. Owing to an active demand both local and for export, mixed rice is firm and higher at $4 65@4 75. Hawaiian rice is all in second hands and the quotation has been raised to $4 75 per hundred. Carolina rice is steady at $4@4 50 per hundred pounds. A decline in price of tapioca, sago and cassia has been reported during the week, and these changes comprise all that has been gleaned concerning the grocery trade. The vexed labor question is disturbing all operations in canned goods. So far as the outlook for the fruit crop is concerned nothing better could be wished for, and as the old pack is sold up closely, the canners anticipate a large trade and stand ready to put up a larger quantity than ever, provided the raw fruit can be secured.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Generally easy in first markets and tending downward. Locally trade is fair at 2¼@2½c for best sorts.

BREAD, ETC.—Firmer with the new strength in flour. The call is marked by no new feature. Quote ship 3½c; pilot 4@4½c; soda crackers 5@6c; others 6@14c.

COAL OIL—Arrivals light. Stocks are plentiful for present needs. Ordinary brands 26@27c.

COFFEE—Steady with a very fair undertone for the qualities mostly dealt in. At the East Rio promises to show new weakness. Quote Rio 11½@12c; Costa Rica 12½@13c; Salvador and Guatemala 10½@11c; best Java 18@20c.

PICKLES—Kegs quoted 80@90c.

RICE—Stocks of Island only fair, while there is little mixed China to be had, as dealers have awaited the arrival of direct importations now about due. Southern rice is offering freely at about $4 80 for a good quality. Island quoted $5, and mixed China nominally $4 80@4 85.

SALT—The Germania brought 9733 50-lb sks, 3029 100-lb sks, and 2969 200-lb sks; in all 671 short tons. This gives a good stock, and it is selling rather under old prices. In a small way $16, $18 and $20 is quoted, but large lots are discounted 60c to $1 50 per ton. Coast feed $6 50@3 50.

SUGARS—Since last weekly report prices fell off half a cent, and again to-day an eighth, leaving them now but an eighth above the low winter prices. The market is unsettled and uncertain, as it is believed the San Francisco refiners are seriously at outs. At the East the feeling is weak. We quote barrels: D, 6½c; Golden C, 5¾c; Extra C 6¼c; Confectioner's A, 6¾c; dry granulated, 6¾c; cube, crushed, fine crushed and powdered 7c, with usual advance for halves and boxes.

BAGS—For grain bags the market has slightly improved and at San Francisco higher prices are asked. Two of the five vessels from Calcutta have arrived. No business doing here. Wool bags 35c; sewing twine 30@35c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Government bonds were dull but firm to-day. There was an unusual dearth of news affecting prices of stocks. The market opened somewhat irregular, but the widest difference was ¼ in favor of higher prices. Prices continued to advance throughout the afternoon, and final figures are either at or close to the highest prices of the day. The market closed firm.

The *Mail and Express* says: Mining shares were quiet but strong. Savage sold at $1 05, Sierra Nevada 60, Sutro Tunnel 15, Bulwer $1 85@1 90, Gould & Curry 10, Hale & Norcross $2 15, La Crosse 05, Mexican 40, Eureka (assessment paid) $2 10, Silver King 7¾, Belle Isle 15, Stormont 15.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Money on call, easy at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange, dull and steady: actual rates, $4 86½ for sixty days; $4 89½, demand.

BONDS.

3s...	101	4s...	126
4½s...	112½	Pacific 6s...	127½

STOCKS.

American...	101	Northwestern...	105½
Can Pacific...	63½	N. Y. Central...	102
Can Southern...	38	Or. Navigation...	93½
Central Pacific...	39½	Transcontinental...	29½
Burlington...	131	Improvement...	14
Lackawanna...	126½	Pacific Mail...	51½
D. & R. G...	15	Panama...	98
Erie...	24½	Rock Island...	123
Kansas & Texas...	25½	St. Paul...	85½
Lake Shore...	79½	Texas Pacific...	48½
Louisville&Nashvil.	36	Union Pacific...	59
Michigan Central...	64	U. S. Express...	51
Northern Pacific...	24½	Fargo...	120
N. P. Preferred...	56	Western Union...	62½

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.

Hale & Norcross...	2 10	Savage...	1 00
Sierra Nevada...	50	Chollar...	80
Best & Belcher...	1 10	Potosi...	55
Gould & Curry...	1 15	Navajo...	55
Mexican...	35	Overman...	30
Ophir...	65	Alta...	40
Union...	35	Peerless...	35
Con Cal & Va...	1 45	Peer...	15
Bodie...	1 70	Syndicate...	40
Utah...	65	Crocker...	50
Mono...	2 55		

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, May 12.—Bank of England rate of interest, 3. Consols, 101 5-16 money. Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 47⅝.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers, long, $4 87¼; short, $4 90. Good commercial, from 1 to ¾c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower. U. S. bonds, 3s, 101; 4½s, 112½; 4s, 125⅝.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 86½@4 87; documentary, $4 87@4 88½. Transfers, 1½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Weather cloudy; wind west.

Receipts—Flour, [illegible] sks; wheat, 9[illegible] ctls; barley, 867 ctls; potatoes, 1700 sks.

Chartered prior to arrival—Br bk Earl Granville, Iron, 986 tons to Cork U. K., at 35s, by Starr & Co.

Chartered for lumber from Puget sound to Sydney—Br bk Sir Wm Wallace.

Bags—Steadily held; poolmembers are not offering and prices are against buyers; Calcuttas about 7c.

Oats—Steady; not much activity in the market; the demand is small and appears confined to choice qualities; quote common, $1 15@1 20; choice and extra choice, $1 22½@1 27½.

Potatoes—Rather firmer, owing to the light supply of Oregon in the market; Burbanks, 75c@$1. Garnet Chile, 4[illegible]@55c.

Wool—The feeling appears weaker; eastern advices report few buyers and generally easier markets; Eastern Oregon, nominal, 14@20c.

Hops—Nothing doing.

Provisions—Quiet and easy.

Butter and eggs—Weak and prices unaltered.

Barley—Dull and weak; No. 1 feed, spot $1 27½@1 32½; seller season, $1 3 ; seller year, 83¾c.

Oats—Closed firmer and held higher; choice will bring $1 30; fancy, $1 35½.

Wheat—Spot market easier. Offerings are somewhat larger, but still small; No. 1 shipping $1 33¾@1 35; sold on call $1 32¾. Options quiet; buyer season, $1 33 bid; buyer year, $1 31½; seller year, $1 22½. Closed $1 33¼ buyer season; $1 33¾ buyer year; $1 22¾ seller year.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3300; shipments 1200; market active and 10@15c higher; shipping steers, 750@1500 lbs, $4 25@6; stockers and feeders, $3@4 60; through Texas cattle, corn fed, $4 60@5.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; stronger and a shade higher; rough and mixed, $3 60@4 15; packing and shipping, $4@4 25; light, $3 60@4 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 1600; strong; shorn natives, $1 85@5 35.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Wheat opened 77¼c June, 79¼c July, 80c August. At noon, 76c May, 77½c June, 78½c July, 79½c August. Closed, 75¾c May, 76¾c June, 78¼c July, 78¾c August.

Pork—June, $8 75. Lard, June, $5 87½. Ribs, June, $5 27½. Short ribs, cash, $5 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Wheat opened 89c May, 89¾c June, 90c July and August. At noon, 89¾c cash, 89¾c June, 89⅞c July, 89¾c August. Closed 88c May, 88¾c June, 88¾c July 88⅞c August.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Petroleum, steady; united closed at 78¼.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, May 12.—Floating cargoes, firm; cargoes on passage and for shipment, firm; Mark Lane steady; English country markets turn dearer. Imports wheat and flour into U. K. past week: Wheat, 145,000 to 150,000 qrs, flour, 275,000 to 280,000 bbls.

PARIS, May 12.—Spot wheat and flour, quiet; French country markets, steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Holiday

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Arrived—Str State of California, Portland; str Columbia, Portland; Br bk Earl Granville, Brisbane; bk Cowlitz, Port Gamble; bk R. K. Ham, Port Blakeley; schr Hueneme, Port Townsend. Sailed—Str Belgic, Hong Kong; Br ship British Yeoman, Cork; ship Topgallant, Port Blakeley; str Wellington, Nanaimo.

PORT MADISON, May 12.—Arrived—Bk Oakland, San Francisco. Sailed—Bk Northwest, San Francisco.

TACOMA, May 12.—Arrived—Ships Alex McCallum and Canada, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, May 12.—Fishing schooner Venture arrived in this morning; schr Dakota passed out Sunday.

CAPE HANCOCK, May 12—4 P. M.—Bar smooth; light rain; wind south, velocity 14 miles.

PRESS PITH.

Chinese doctors only get from five to ten cents a visit. They are probably just as fatal as other doctors who get from $2 to $5.—*Dansville Breeze.*

People hire lawyers in certain cases for two reasons. One is for the settlement of disputes and the other to dispute settlements.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

We've just counted up that we have saved several hundred dollars by smoking the pipe instead of cigars; but where is it?—*Newport (Ky.) State Journal.*

"How are you coming on with your tragedy?" "Better than I expected. I've killed off all the principal characters except two and they are not on speaking terms."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Rachel, my tear, I pring you a vine engagement ring!" But, Isaac, it's a pearl, and pearls are unlucky, ain't it?" "Don't say a vord, Rachel. I thought of dot, and so I take me an imitation von out of stock."—*Chicago Rambler.*

The chairman of the gang of moonlighters who formerly was a printer sent in the body of a revenue officer who was riddled with buckshot and with it was a note saying: "The body of this matter is leaded."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Walt Whitman was kissed by all the girls in the audience when he finished his recent Lincoln eulogy in Philadelphia. Curious how the girls reserve their estimable favors until a man gets too old to appreciate them.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Miss Cleveland says she has only "nebulous and very general ideas on the subject of woman's dress." "Nebulous" is a good description of some of the vapory dresses worn at Washington receptions by society women; therefore Miss Cleveland's ideas must be correct.—*Norristown Herald.*

Not a Cringe.

Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

"Does your cow cringe and curl," asks the *New England Farmer*, "and appear nervous and fidgety when you sit down to milk her?" Well, not much, she doesn't. She isn't one of your shy, timid, bashful cows. She just fixes her eyes on vacancy with a glare that will raise a blister on an oak knot, sticks her tail straight up in the air, stiff as a poker, plants three feet firmly on the ground, and then feels around with the other for the milk pail, milk stool, milk maid; finds them; fires them up somewhere into the blue empyrean, and remarking "Ha Ha!" amid the shouting, jumping over a six-rail fence and tramples down an acre of young garden. Don't talk about cringing and curling to a cow that has to be milked with a picketline and a pumping station.

They Do Smile and Wonder.

Sunday Welcome.

Those who have seen Cornelius weighing sugar and nails, or measuring calico at his country store smile as they read in his organs the gush about "the honest granger and candidate for governor," and wonder if Tom intends stumping the state in his shirt sleeves, with brown overalls held up by one suspender.

Not an Edifying Spectacle.

Memphis Avalanche (Dem.)

There is not a sadder spectacle in America than Attorney-General Garland. His recent testimony not only did not help his case, but his flippant references to playing poker were not on the dignified plane on which the American people like to see their public officials take their stand.

THE HOTELS

GILMAN.

J C Hunter, San Francisco	C G Keller, Salem
J F Boughton, do	J C Miles, Seattle
Mr J H Boughton, do	C W Loeb, Astoria
D Wilson, do	W J Footner, St Paul
J A Baxter, do	L P Mackey, W T
E A Kirkwood, do	M Daunenbaum, S F
M Feldberg, do	

ESMOND.

L C Stearns, Baker City	A H Patterson & sn, Col
J Taylor, St Paul	D J Carroll, Montpelier
F Burhow, San Fran	G W Bromer & w, L'Cam
G Carton, do	P Lyal, Port Townsend
F Holmes, do	J W Shearer, Philadel
A Whitney, Eugene	J L Lyons, Kalama
H Golding, Walla Walla	W Flurey, Seattle
W Wheeler, Tacoma	T Jenions, Sunrise
A Wilcox, New York	J Fitzgerald, Eugene
W Johnstone, Scio	J Sheldon, Albany
C Nickerson, Dalles	

HOLTON HOUSE

Jas Monroe, Chicago	M D Ballard, Seattle
Geo Turrell, San Fran	E Semple, Vancouver
W Branscheid, do	W H Kelley, Corvallis
E Taylor, do	S W Brown, Vancouver
S Cooper, do	H Hamner, Wallula
C Lance, do	J D Wallace, Chicago
T Dunlap, Helena	F Albertson, do
W Turrentian, Frant's P	F Talbert, Seattle
H Gearin, Champoeg	J D Talbert, do
P Clark, St Paul, Or	

MERCHANT.

J Gordon & wf, Omaha	H C Howard & wf, Corvl
Henry C Helsen, Denver	J H Provost, Thompsn Fl
James G Logan, Pueblo	Fitch Provost, do
J H Walt, Junction City	C C Newman, Long Hollw
W. A. Mesteyer's	"We, Us & Co."
Miss May Wells,	Melvil Stoltz,
Miss Cornela Fordyce,	Alfred Marchland,
Miss Minnie Granger,	Walter Goldie,
Miss Lizzie Frances,	Ralph Post,
Frank L Hoogs,	Wm Gilbert,
Johnny Williams,	Charles Murray,
Fred Adrian,	

ST. CHARLES.

J F Carlin, Butte	J A Nickerson, Phila
J Geyger, Yakima City	G D Wilson & fy, Pataha
N E Thompson, Wasco	F J William & fy, Prinvl
J Kohn, San Fran	O D Garnet, Michigan
E R Hawes & fy, Astoria	C Henry, Seattle
N F Morton, do	Capt C Olson & wf, Frept
F Brown, San Fran	Mrs L A Miller, Oakland
Miss E Campbell, Viet	Miss S Miller, do
Miss N Ross, do	C E Forsythe, Kalama
A S Rowland, Dalles	I N Lafferty, Hillsboro
A N Markham & wf, Corv	Mrs F Dawning, SilverCy
R R Roy, Huntington	G L Bigelow, San Jose
J Thompson, Cottage Gr	Dr J H Ankle, Central Pt
K Kubli, Jacksonville	J W Genn, Hoinesburg
F M Phipps, Marshfield	F Jones, Cottage Grove
Mrs S Thompson, ButteCr	Miss J E Jones, do
Mrs Sherman, do	Miss S Jones, do
Miss N Jones, do	W W C Short wf, do
Miss A Ruffner, do	W F McGregor & wf,
W Goodman, Butte Cr	Hood River
Miss West, do	Miss C Fisher, E Portlnd
S C Miller, Roseburg	A Wills, do
H W Koeb, Woodland	H W Daugherty, Lake Vw
C C Bozorth, do	I Miller, Miller's
B Scofield, Corvallis	G Beam, Or City
J B Eabers, Vancouver	W B Gilfrey, Cresswell
W L Nutting, Or City	W H McEnemy, Vanc
C Freeman, New York	K W Wilson, Astoria
T Ward, The Dalles	W H H Ward, Corronsvl

INTERNATIONAL.

J M Glinn, Oak Point	J Lake, Finland
A H Fraser, Lafayette	A Welch, do
G Dornhill, do	D B Robinson, Jefferson
W Filling, Vancouver	W H Davis, Walla Walla
G Meyers, do	T M Calder, do
B D Dogherty, Idaho	Mrs R Bernard&2c, do
E Miller, Minnesota	J Blake & fm, Chicago
A M Rogers, do	H M & Mrs L A Orr, Mo
J H Burnett, Pennsylva	J M Smith, do
J E Clough, do	S M Smith, do
J W Kemble, do	S E Neal & fm, Kentucky
W Campbell & fm, do	W P Roberts & f, Spokan
J C Burnside & f do	I B Hass, do
F R Lyon & fm, do	G Thomas, San Juan
C C Harkins, New York	C Marcy, Seattle
D Atherton, do	G Gosren, do
F Coleman, do	D P Srmill, Port Ludlow
J H Carr, do	M Fisher, Montana
C Hunter, Maine	H J Quigley, do
D C Ross, do	C Hatch, do
G P Olson, Idaho	T Donovan, Chicago
A Gishen, do	C S Simonds, Missouri
C Davidson, do	O P Hutchins, do
D P Hazeltine, Omaha	A D Perks, do
J Cannavon, St Louis	A Jackson, Texas
G Hampton, do	J Milton, do
C Brannen, do	J P Monroe, Pennsylva
D B Jones, New York	C Nelson & fm, do
Mrs Cassidy, do	J C Cutten & sn, Chicago
J Florence & fm, Kentky	P D Kelsey, Ohio
Mrs L Corbadge, do	S Johnson, Tacoma
J McLaughlin, W T	F M Daily, do
K Thompson, do	Mrs Cassidy, New York
W Steen, Albany	J & A Tilley, Coos Bay
C Westlake, do	E J & Mrs P Bucknell, do
R C Pitman, Olympia	M Galask, Montana
W D Bain, do	J C Russell, Vancouver
J T Nelson, Dalles	L Fells, Michigan
A J Johnston, Astoria	W F Crew, do

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LITERARY NOTES.

A committee is being formed in London for the purpose of celebrating in January, 1888, the centenary of Lord Byron.

Mr. Browning has completed three-quarters of his new poem which is to be long enough to fill a volume.

The sale of "Ben-Hur" is said to have reached 144,000 copies. The vest pocket edition, recently issued by the Appletons, is likely to increase these figures by several thousand.

It is said that Mr. Browning recently found in the bottom of an old trunk two perfectly fresh copies of his rare first poem, "Pauline." A collector has already offered $100 for one of them, but vainly.

The Washington letter writers declare that Miss Cleveland is at work upon a critical review of American fiction, in which she will take particular pains to express her poor opinion of the school of Messrs. Howells and James.

The author of *The Atlantic* story, "A Brother to Dragons," is said to be Miss Amelia Reeves of Richmond—young, rich, uncommonly beautiful, brilliant, one of the very first of the "F. F. V.'s," and the literary protege of Mrs. Dahlgren.

Since Mr. Spofford became librarian of Congress—more than twenty years ago—the library has increased from 90,000 volumes to more than 600,000. Mr. Spofford's favorite amusement is riding on Sunday with Mr. George Bancroft.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, a member of parliament and a son of the better-known Justin McCarthy, has about ready for publication in London a history of Ireland from the union to the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill.

M. Chennevieres, a French author, regards "qui" and "que" as the "tyrants and vermin" of his native language, and has written a book called "Contes sans qui ou que," in which neither word, whether as relative or conjunction, is used at all.

There was picked up in London recently one of the fifty copies of Mrs. Browning's earliest poem, "Marathon," which was written when she was 11 years old, and was printed by her father. It is now in the hands of the keeper of printed books at the British Museum.

Surprise is expressed at the discovery of what everybody had suspected that some of the "Hugh Conway" stories were never written by Conway. The serial "Living or Dead," is now said to have been written by the dramatic critic, Comyns Carr and his wife, from a short sketch by Fargus.

Gen. Logan's new book is about to be put on the market. The general finished reading the proofs last week. It is printed upon the best of paper and with very large, clear-faced type. The paper is much better than that used in the Blaine book. The portraits are also of a much better grade.

Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, has presented to the Virginia Historical society the stereotype plates of "The Madison State Papers," which for forty years or more have been in his possession. The published work is somewhat scarce. The plates have been offered to congress for $5000, and if the offer is accepted the money will be devoted by the society to the erection of a fireproof hall.

The mother of the Rossettis died recently in London, aged nearly 86. She was the daughter of Gaetano Polidori, a Tuscan man of letters, who in early youth was secretary to the poet Alfieri, and a sister of Dr. John William Polidori, who in 1816 was traveling physician to Lord Byron, and to whom there are several amusing references in the poet's letters.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that the "Memorial of the Life and Genius of George Fuller," to which Mr. Howells, Mr. Whittier, and others have contributed, and which will contain some remarkable engravings after Mr. Fuller's pictures, will be ready for publication early in the coming month. The edition is limited to 300 copies. It is given out that the net proceeds of the sale will be given to Mrs. Fuller.

A report on the newspapers of the world has recently been laid before the imperial German diet. It would appear that there exist 34,000 newspapers the total issues of which during the year amount to 502,000,000. Of these, 19,000 papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, and 600 in South America; 16,500 are in the English language, 7800 in German, 3850 in French, and about 1600 in Spanish.

The Memphis *Avalanche* hears that Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) "will soon marry a big, raw-boned Tennessee mountaineer, presumably captured while she was collecting stories of Tennessee mountain life." It hopes that "with enlarged experience and nearer points of observation her newer creations may be even truer to nature and more life-like than those with which she has already delighted the public."

Messrs. Putnam's Sons will publish early in May "A History of France under Mazarin, with a Sketch of the Administration of Richelieu," by John Breck Perkins. The work will be in two large octavo volumes, with photogravure portraits. The author has had the opportunity of utilizing much original correspondence which has not heretofore been printed, and which will be found to be new to both English and American scholars.

Two fresh items in regard to Shelley are recorded by the *Academy*. His Oxford printer's bill exists and shows that he had begun several works while at college, among them a novel, "Leonora," the joint production of himself and Hogg, which was only partly in type when the two friends were expelled, and was then stopped. There is at Oxford a more complete copy than the one Sir Percy Shelley owns of "The Necessity of Atheism." A third copy is in private hands.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, a valued contributor to THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, says of himself in the April number of *Lippincott:*

"I cannot conscientiously say that I have found the literary profession—in and for itself—entirely agreeable. Almost everything that I have written has been written from necessity; and there is very little of it that I shall not be glad to see forgotten. The true rewards of literature, for men of limited calibre, are the incidental ones—the valuable friendships and charming associations which it brings about. For the sake of these I would willingly endure again many passages of a life that has not been all roses. Not that I would appear to belittle my own work; it does not need it."

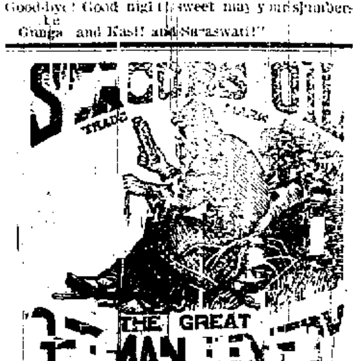
In the portfolio of Mr. Longfellow soon after his death were found the following lines, which were written by him in July, 1879, and which were not made public until recently:

"In the long, sleepless watches of the night,
A gentle face—the face of one long dead—
Looks at me from the wall, where round its head
The night lamp casts a halo of pale light.
Here in this room she died, and soul more white
Never through martyrdom of fire was led
To its repose; nor can in books be read
The legend of a life more benedight.
There is a mountain in the distant West
That, sun-defying, in its deep ravines
Displays a cross of snow upon its side.
Such is the cross I wear upon my breast
These eighteen years, through all the changing scenes
And seasons, changeless since the day she died."

Edwin Arnold sent these verses to the Indian journals on quitting Bombay in March:

AS [illegible]DIEU.

India, farewell! I shall not see again
Thy shining shores, thy peoples of the sun
Gentle, soft mannered, by a kind word won
To such quick kindness! O'er the Arab main
Our flying flag streams back; and backwards stream
My thoughts to those fair, open fields I love,
City and village, maidan, jungle, grove,
The temples and the rivers! Must it seem
Too great for one man's heart to say it holds
So many unknown Indian sisters dear,
So many unknown brothers? that it folds
Lakhs of true friends, in parting? Ah!—but there
Lingers my heart, leave taking; and it roves
From hut to hut, whispering, "He knows, and loves!"
Good-bye! Good night! sweet may your slumbers be
Gunga and Kasi! and Saraswati!"



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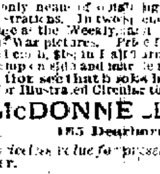

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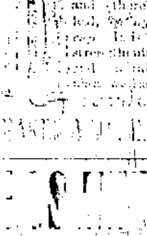
Such as Lost Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Prostatorrhoea, Impotency, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Heart and Stomach; Premature Decline, Weakness in Women, and all Functional Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in later years.
YOUNG MEN
Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion will do well to avail themselves of this the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee to Forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.
Middle Aged Men
There are many at the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin, whitish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. DR. SPINNEY will Guarantee a Perfect Cure in such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs. Address Box 621, Portland, Or.
Hours 10 to 4. Later hours by appointment.
Call or write for pamphlet and list of questions.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.



Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16, 1876. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price $1 50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO.,
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NERVOUS
DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

[illegible]
GERMAN ASTHMA CURE instantly relieves the most violent attacks, and insures comfortable sleep. Used by inhalation, thus reaching the disease direct, relaxes the spasm, facilitates free expectoration, and EFFECTS CURES where all other remedies fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical of its immediate, direct and never-failing effect. Price 50c. and $1.00, of druggists or by mail. Trial package free for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

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The First National Bank
OF ASTORIA, OREGON.
Capital...$50,000
DIRECTORS:

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Commenced business April 28, 1886.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
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Portland National Bank.
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ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
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First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.
SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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OF PORTLAND, OR.,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:

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Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve...$3,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve...$2,800,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
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OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank
11 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.
CORRESPONDENCE
Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
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Ainsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange. Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

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Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
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Sylvester Farrell,	Dr. W. H. Saylor,
Hon. Richard Williams,	Dr. S. J. Barber,
Van B. DeLashmutt,	L. F. Powers,
D. P. Dodd,	

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF OREGON.
Capital Authorized...$500,000 00
Capital Paid Up in Cash...250,100 00
Assets January 1, 1886...310,773 13
J. W. TH[illegible]...President
H. W. CORBETT...Vice President
EDWARD HALL...Secretary
Principal Office...31 Stark st., Portland

Union Insurance Company
FIRE AND MARINE.
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital - - - $750,000.
AGENCY OREGON DIVISION.
No. 9 Stark St.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital...$2,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition)...$375,000
Deposit in Oregon...$10,000
Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

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O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland

PACIFIC MARKET.
M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH,
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

[illegible] RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address
[illegible] J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-street, New York City.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

ALASKA STEAMER.
The Steamer "Ancon" will leave for Alaska and Way Ports at midnight of the 13th inst.
JOHN MUIR.

Oregon City Route.
STEAMER LATONA, ON AND AFTER MAY 1 will leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., Oregon City, 2:30 and 1 P. M. Sunday, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., Oregon City at 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Portland and LaCamas Route.
On and after Monday, April 12 the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of Alder st., every day at 2 P. M., for LaCamas. Returning, leave LaCamas at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.
W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

Willamette Steamboat Co's Str's
MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE (Capt. W. H. Pope; Purser, E. Sullivan) leave Portland daily at 2 P. M. (wharf foot of Alder st., south side) for Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, LaCamas, Washougal, Van's Landing, Cape Horn.

STR. UNCLE RICHARD.
THE STAUNCH AND NEAT LITTLE STEAMER Uncle Richard, will take excursion parties or any job work. Inquire on board, foot of M st., East Portland. S. P. McCAULEY in charge.

For Tillamook.
STEAMER A. B. FIELD, JOHN GABRIELSEN master, will make regular trips from Astoria weather permitting. Freight, Astoria to Tillamook, $6 per ton. Passengers, Astoria to Tillamook, $5; round trip, $7 50. Ship freight by O. R. & N. Co. boats, care steamer A. B. Field, Astoria. Mail shipping receipts to BADOLET & CO.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Astoria—Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A. M. Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to Sound.
Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY, Agent, Portland.
U. B. SCOTT, Pres't. Telephone No. 51.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co,
THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.
Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at
ASH STREET WHARF.
Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P. M.
Train from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M.
Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western termini.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
State, Tuesday...May 4	Columbia, Monday...May 3
Columbia, Sunday...May 9	Oregon, Saturday...May 8
Oregon...Friday, May 14	State, Thursday...May 13
State, Wednesday...May 19	Columbia, Tuesday, May 18
Columbia, Monday, May 24	Oregon, Sunday...May 23
Oregon, Saturday...May 29	State, Friday...May 28
State, Thursday...June 3	Columbia, Wedn'y, June 2

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.
The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.
U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf Portland, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER:
LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday).
WILLAMETTE RIVER
Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Thursdays for Corvallis and way points; returning, leave Corvallis Tuesdays and Fridays. Boats leave Portland at 7 A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way points; returning Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $3[illegible]
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland...	7:30 A. M.	Ashland...	4:45 A. M.
Ashland...	7:35 P. M.	Portland...	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland...	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon...	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon...	4:45 A. M.	Portland...	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Albany and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland...	8:00 A. M.	Corvallis...	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis...	8:30 A. M.	Portland...	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland...	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville...	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville...	5:45 A. M.	Portland...	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA YAQUINA.
TRAINS
Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, A. M.
Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at A. M.

THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA
—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Sunday...	April 25	Wednesday...	May 5
Tuesday...	May 11	Wednesday...	May 19
Monday...	May 24	Tuesday...	June 1
Tuesday...	June 8	Thursday...	June 17

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.
Fares and Freight at reduced and moderate rates.
RIVER BOATS on the Willamette connect at Corvallis.
For further information apply to
C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

FOR MEN
THE GREY [illegible]
permanently restores EXHAUSTED VITALITY, LOST MANHOOD and GENERAL DEBILITY. Varicocele & Spermatorrhoea safely & speedily cured
ABSOLUTE SUCCESS GUARANTEED
when other treatment fails. Our TREATISE and DIRECTIONS for Home Cure MAILED FREE.
[illegible] REMEDY AGENCY, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Closing Session of the Multnomah County Association.

Election of Officers—A Vice President for Each of the Six Districts in the County—Proposed State Convention.

The Multnomah County Sunday school convention reassembled at the Taylor street church at 9:30 yesterday morning. After devotional services, conducted by Rev W S Holt, the convention received a report from the committee on nominations, after which officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: President, E W Allen; secretary, W S Holt; treasurer, J. K. Gill; vice presidents, first, Wm. Wadhams; second, C. F Seal; third, H. Hanson; fourth, Dr J T McCoy; fifth, A. Kelly; sixth, C W Gay. The county is divided into six districts to facilitate Sunday school work. Each vice president has charge of a district. He is expected to visit every school in his district at least twice each year and render such assistance as may be desirable or solicited. The districts are as follows, and the vice president each takes his district in the order named:

No 1.—All that portion of the county which lies west of the Willamette river, and south of Stark street, Wm Wadhams, vice-president.

No. 2.—So much of the county as lies west of the Willamette river, and north of Stark street, C. F. Seal, vice-president.

No. 3.—That district which lies north of the base line, and east of the Willamette, H. Hanson, vice-president.

No 4.—South of the base line and east of the Willamette, Dr. J. T. McCoy, vice president.

No 5.—Powell's valley, A. Kelly, vice-president.

No 6.—Rooster Rock and vicinage, C W Gay, vice president.

Owing to the absence of J F Caples his address was not delivered, but Rev A L Lindsley, D D, spoke upon the topic of "Parents' responsibility." Both the address and the discussion which followed expressed the clear conviction that parents have no right to expect that the Sunday school teacher will take their place and perform their duties. The home is the place for heart culture, and parents should feel the responsibility of this duty as much and more than they do the duty of feeding and clothing and schooling their children. In the course of the discussion it was also remarked that Sunday schools have done all their work where they have reached the children of church members. The original idea was to help those who are without home training. This should never be lost sight of, but should be urged. Here comes in the teacher's responsibility. All is not done where thirty minutes have been spent with a class on Sunday. Especially is this true where the teacher has a class from homes of non attendants at church or non-Christians. There the spiritual training of the class will be largely in the hands of the teacher. It was urged with emphasis that the teacher in order to do good must be good. The teaching must be good. In no other way will it be of any use.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Allen read a paper on the primary class. She urged careful, thorough preparation of the lesson. Don't be compelled to refer to your lesson leaf in the class. When using stories the lesson which underlies the story should be kept in view.

How to prepare the lesson was discussed by E. W Allen. This was one of the important topics before the convention. Preparation should begin at once. Don't wait until Saturday or Sunday A. M., just before the time for school. Master the lesson, pray over it, then teach it in the fear of God.

The question of retaining boys in the Sunday school was discussed by the convention in general. Regard must be shown for the boys' feelings; we must be considerate, kind, affectionate.

A letter of greeting from the Lane County Sunday school convention was read and the secretary was instructed to answer it.

"How to do our work better," then received attention. The question box was opened by Mr Wheeler, and a number of questions of importance were answered in a very satisfactory manner.

Rev T. E. Clapp, of our First Congregational church, Portland, interested the meeting with his paper on "One Source of Helpfulness."

The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we hear with great satisfaction of the proposed visit July 11, 12 and 13 of B F Jacobs and other workers of the International Sunday-school committee, and we extend to them a hearty welcome and assure them of our co-operation in their efforts among us. We also will unite with the other counties in a complete reorganization of the state.

We express our thanks to the daily papers for their reports of our session and to the Taylor street church for the use of the church building.

Thus closed the convention. The whole series of meetings has been valuable.

It may be well to state in connection with this report that one of the objects of this convention has been to begin preparations for a grand state convention to be held in Portland next July. Arrangements have been perfected in the East for a series of Sunday school conventions to be held at various points in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington territory and Oregon. Leading workers, such as B F Jacobs and Mrs. L. E. Meyer of Chicago, H. Plant of Minneapolis, and Dr Worden of Philadelphia, will come here and stir up the people on this great question of Sunday schools. They will spend time enough to let the people know how the work is going in the East, and it is expected that by the contagion of their enthusiasm and eloquence an impulse will be given which will be a genuine help. It is hoped that one of the famous singers who usually accompany these people will come out here. If so there will be some soul stirring music, such as has never been heard on this coast.

CLASSICAL BREVITY vs. MODERN PROFUSION

PORTLAND, May 12, 1886.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

A writer in a recent issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* deals with "The Classic Style," and draws comparisons between the "unaffected ancient and self-conscious modern writer," not at all complimentary to the latter. He says:

"There is no better illustration of the reserve, the passionless transparency and naivete of the classic style of narrative than that which is given in the Acts of the Apostles, in that wonderful narrative of Paul's shipwreck, wherein the narrator closes his account of an anxious night with these words: 'Then, fearing that they should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern and wished for the day.'"

"Fancy a modern writer," he continues, "dealing with such a theme. How he would enlarge on the racking suspense, the tortures of expectation, endured by the storm tossed company through the weary hours of a night which threatened instant destruction. How he would dwell on the momentary dread of the shock which should shatter the frail bark and engulf the devoted crew; the angry billows hungering for their prey; eyes strained to catch the first glimmer of the returning light, etc. All which the writer of the Acts conveys in the single phrase, 'And wished for the day.'"

Very true; we must admit that few if any modern writers could be found who would undertake to depict the situation and sensations of a shipwrecked crew throughout a long night of peril, in a phrase of five commonplace little words. And why? Because modern writers recognize an opportunity when it lies before them, and know how to grasp it. They have an eye for color, beauty and grace of finish as well as outline, and would no more attempt to portray such a scene in five words than a modern artist would paint a beautiful tree or shrub with five strokes of his brush, thereby giving naught but the bare gaunt body of the tree, withholding all its natural wealth of bud, blossom and foliage.

It is possible that the ancients were as ardent admirers of the nude in literature as in art, and they left their sentences undraped upon the same principle that they condemned their statuary to everlasting nudity. But we think it far more probable that their "passionless transparency," their "sharp delineations" and "naivete" sprang directly from a paucity of words in ancient languages, and not from any lack of appreciation of grace and harmony on their part. Even in this age of ever increasing adjectives and synonyms there exist some few isolated mortals who fail to find words adequate to express all their thoughts and finely-wrought emotions. What then must have been the situation of the ancients, struggling, as we love to picture them, with souls full of beautiful thoughts, and few words in which to clothe them? Was it not a natural sequence that in striving to avoid the Scylla of repetition they should find themselves stranded on the Charybdis of linguistic poverty?

Even if a large percentage of modern writers are addicted—as cannot be denied—to a rather too lavish use of the flowery, metaphorical resources of our language, is not such profusion, with all its attendant faults and weaknesses, far preferable to the gaunt meagerness of language that characterizes such specimens of ancient literature as that set forth in the above quotation from the Acts of the Apostles?

"And wished for the day." Here we have an attempt on the part of the writer to portray one of the most soul-thrilling ordeals known to human experience, in words wholly inadequate to the purpose. Think of the ambiguity surrounding the sense of the phrase. Where is that relation of sound to sense that is one of the first essentials to rhetorical harmony? Where is the man who, reading it, will not pause with a sense of something lacking in explicitness? Some injustice done in words, or rather, in lack of words, to a theme truly rich in possibilities?

How naturally arises the question in our minds: How—in what degree—did they wish for the day? Was it with the despairing, terror-stricken longing of poor, helpless, shipwrecked creatures, to whom the first streak of dawn meant possible succor and rescue? Or was it as the tired, hungry man wishes for the breakfast hour to roll around? Who can tell?

There is a true art in knowing just how much may be safely left to the imagination of the reader. Was it an unacquired art among the ancients? or was the imagination of the classical reader more elastic, and capable of higher flights than that of the modern? The latter inference we are not willing to admit, even as a possibility.

C B M

SEASIDE NOTES

The Columbia River Jetty—Bell Buoy on Sand Island—Improvements at Ilwaco—The Holman Chapel

ASTORIA, May 11.

A trip the other day to Ilwaco afforded your correspondent a few items.

Capt. Powell of the U. S. engineers was a fellow-passenger on the Gen. Canby, and from him I learned that it was not probable that work would be resumed on the Columbia river jetty before July, and that the operations this summer would not be very extensive, it being the opinion of the board of engineers that a great saving to the government may be secured by holding in reserve as large a portion of the present available appropriation as possible in order that it may be added to the appropriation to be made at the next session of congress, when the two sums combined will probably be of sufficient magnitude to permit of contracts being let for the supply of stone and timber necessary to the work, covering an amount which will justify the contractors, whoever they may be, to construct a narrow gauge railroad to the source of supply of these indispensable materials, which it is believed can be most easily procured at the southern extremity of Clatsop plains, in the neighborhood of Tillamook head. Doubtless if it were possible for the board of engineers to have a fund at their disposal which would enable them to carry on the work without intermission, many tens of thousands of dollars would be saved to the government.

Capt. Sebree, lighthouse inspector, was also on board, and as we were nearing the spot of the Great Republic disaster years ago, and the remains of the wreck loomed up, as it does now, only at nearly low watermark, he informed me that in response to an application from the Astoria chamber of commerce a bell buoy might be placed in position to give warning to fishermen while pursuing their calling at night. He had submitted the matter to the lighthouse board, and it had ordered the work done. Capt. Sebree stated that there was no bell buoy available at this station, but as soon as one could be procured from San Francisco it would be placed in position. It will be a boon to the fishermen.

E. A. Noyes, Astoria agent of the O. R. & N Co., another passenger, was going to Ilwaco to see what landing and wharfage arrangements could be made for the company's fast steamer Olympian, which it was expected would be run through direct from Portland for the accommodation of seaside visitors to Ilwaco and North Beach the coming season. On our trip down the Canby touched bottom at the head of Sand Island and plowed her way through the shifting sand for two or three hundred yards, it being nearly low tide. Unless the channel deepens before the sea bathing season opens, the Olympian and all other vessels of her draught will be compelled to make the trip at high water.

Ilwaco is growing and its population increasing. Many improvements are noticeable to one who has not been there since last summer. A drive across the portage to the north beach and as far as Stout's in company with Mr B A Seaborg, the energetic and enterprising president of the Aberdeen Salmon Packing company, located at Ilwaco, was an enjoyable one. The portage has been so substantially and smoothly planked that with a sure-footed animal a buggy can now be driven over it at a 2:40 gait nearly all the way. In the town, a joint stock land and building association has been incorporated, and it has constructed a large hall 50x75 feet, suitable for concerts, theatrical performances and public meetings. Mr Edward Spencer, formerly of Portland, has purchased the central hotel, and is enlarging and renovating the same in first-class style, anticipating a rush of business from the influx of seaside visitors the coming season. He has also a commodious boarding and livery stable, fitted up with twenty comfortable stalls, for the use of visitors who prefer to bring their own teams—an accommodation which has been much in demand, but not supplied in former seasons.

THEATRICALS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

PORTLAND, May 10, 1886.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I read with interest your editorial in this morning's OREGONIAN on "Theatricals in the High School." Much of what you said will meet the approbation of thinking people of this city. There can be no question as to the propriety of taxing the physical and mental powers of the High school student for the purpose of completing the High school building. That belongs to the taxpayers. The building has cost a great deal of money, and is certainly a very fine structure, but to accept this offering from the students, perhaps the fruits of midnight oil and overwork, at this time, would indicate that the resources of the district were exhausted or that it had not the disposition to complete the work already begun. Either view is humiliating to the pride of Portland taxpayers. I would therefore suggest that the proceeds of this entertainment be not accepted for the purpose of seating the assembly hall, but that it be used in supplying the high school with suitable apparatus and for the purpose of buying books for the high school library, and that the proceeds of all future entertainments given by the high school students be devoted to this use. Then they themselves, as well as those that come after, will reap in a beautiful way the fruits of their toil. Let this tribute be the class tree, as it were, whose branches shall widen and grow and whose roots will penetrate to the very depths of knowledge and human happiness and usefulness, a tree which will not be swept away by tempests and the ravages of time.

I rather like the idea of about once a year, not oftener, of having an entertainment for this purpose. I think it furnishes a pleasant change from the dull routine of study. I do not share THE OREGONIAN'S fears of bad results from these entertainments. There is no better time than youth to teach that success is possible without spoiling the child, and that praise may be bestowed without injury to the person praised. The teachers in the high school should understand this thoroughly and see that their pupils are properly instructed in this direction, entertainment or no entertainment. What is found in the text books is only a part of what should be taught in the schools, to fit a child for the great problems of practical life. Want of grace and ease and self possession, before an audience, has kept many a timid person from that success which was otherwise due their ability. Instead of having a demoralizing effect upon the students it may be made to serve a great and good end in giving them confidence in themselves, and a just appreciation of their real worth. For about once a year I like it. I therefore move that the proceeds of this entertainment and all subsequent ones be devoted to the use above indicated, and the district seat its own buildings. Do I meet with a second?

W. H. SMITH

Satisfactory Evidence

J W Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes—I have been handling DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year and have found it one of the best salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross.

REPORT

OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 5, 1886.

SCHOOLS	Av No Belonging	Av Daily Attendance	Av Daily Absence	Per Cent of Attendance	[illegible] at Date	No Pupils Tardy	No Cases [illegible]	Cor Punishment	No Cases Suspension
High	286 0	276 0	10 0	95 7	285	2	2		1
[illegible]	29[illegible] 1	278 0	14 1	95 1	285	9	3	1	
Park	513	483 0	30 2	95 1	501	7			
Harrison	498 1	470 1	28 0	94 4	508	5	3		
North	539 4	512 4	27 0	95 1	544	11	11		1
Couch	533 4	509 9	23 5	95 5	539	2	2	1	
Falling	412 9	384 0	28 3	92 9	415	12	12	1	
Totals	3123 1	2965 0	160 1	94 8	[illegible]	48	48	3	2

T. H. CRAWFORD, City Supt.

Spring is here, the best time to purify your blood. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring.

THE EAST SIDE.

Interesting Club Meeting—Additional Delegates Selected—Entertainment and Social—Eye Injured—Buchegger Heard From.

The regular meeting of the East Portland prohibition club was held last evening in W. C. T. U. hall, corner Fifth and J streets. In point of numbers the meeting was not hugely successful, but a number of interesting speeches were made and the enthusiasm for a time ran high. Capt. J. W. Kern, the chairman, made a speech of considerable length, in which he set forth, in a lucid manner, his reasons for allying himself with the third party movement, and set forth the grounds upon which the organization of such a movement is based. "Our opponents," said the captain, "accuse us of being a party of one idea. No party was ever formed in the history of any nation that did not have one grand, central idea for its battle-cry. The republican party was organized to carry out one idea—the abolition of slavery. It has been a glorious success. The prohibition party has one idea—the crushing out of the rum traffic—and it will be a success also." The speaker went on to say that a third party was necessary in order that temperance men in both the old parties might unite in a common cause. Democrats would not join the republican ranks, and republicans would not become democrats, no matter how strong a temperance platform either of the two parties might formulate, but prohibition men of both organizations could, with honor, and would unite in a third party.

W M Simpson, by invitation, made some pointed remarks, in which he stated that he was thoroughly a republican, had only come to the club meeting as a spectator, and was surprised that he should be asked to speak. However, he was a temperance man in sentiment and only disagreed with the advocates of a third party movement upon the question of the best means of accomplishing temperance reform. W R Struble followed, also by invitation. The remarks of the last two speakers created considerable discussion, in which George Johnson, Mrs. [illegible] J Ross, Capt. Kern, E Bennet, C Austin and others took part. At the close of the meeting the chairman announced there would be another meeting of the club on next Wednesday evening and hoped there would be a larger turnout.

ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL

A very enjoyable literary and musical entertainment and social was given at the First Baptist church in this city last evening. The affair was under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid society connected with the church. The following programme was excellently rendered:

Duet		Misses Swinson and R[illegible]se
Recitation	Beautiful Grandma	[illegible] Nee
Solo	Where Our Mammas Never Die	Minnie Clark
Recitation	The New Baby	Laura Bullock
Recitation	Curfew Must not Ring To-night	Minnie Hershey
Solo	Jesus Raise Me to Thy Bosom	Miss Fannie Bullock
Recitation	The Briar Rose	Hattie [illegible]
Recitation		Irene Powell
Recitation		Maud McEwan
Recitation	Back to the Old	Lelia Partridge

At the close of the programme a sumptuous repast was served, and the remainder of the evening was very pleasantly and delightfully spent.

RECORDER'S COURT

In the recorder's court yesterday the case of the city vs T. Fallon was called at 11 o'clock. The jury drawn on Tuesday morning was empaneled, but just prior to the oath being administered W H Merrick, attorney for the defense, interposed an objection to the manner of drawing the jury. After considerable argument pro and con, recorder Gillespie sustained the objection and dismissed the complaint. The fourth amended complaint not being filed it is presumed that the prosecution has been abandoned. By the filibustering negligence and ignorance indulged in in this case the city is saddled with a heavy expense needlessly. It does seem that if the law has been violated the offender should be punished. If the law has not been violated, then the defendant should be acquitted. In any event a trial on the merits of the case at [illegible] should have been had.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES SELECTED

Last evening Messrs. W H Merrick, H R McGuire, Mallory Rafferty, John Dorsey and James Hemilree, the committee appointed for the purpose, met and selected fifteen additional delegates from East Portland to the county democracy. The gentlemen chosen are as follows: Frank Schmitt, Dr R. L. Gillespie, Chas. N. Wait, James Partlow, Arthur Kundorf, George Milne, W. W. McGuire, A. H Breyman, A J Warner, J J Kaufferly, R H Holmes, F. C Pond, Joseph Buckard, H D McGuinn, J R N Selwood.

EYE INJURED

Thomas Bell, an employe of the Brittania brewing company while skylarking with another young gentleman at the brewery, on Eighth, between K and L streets, yesterday afternoon, met with a very painful accident. Mr Bell during the frolic secreted himself behind a board gate and peered through a crack therein. His companion desiring to frighten him threw a bar of iron at the gate which struck Bell in the eye. Dr C H Raffety was summoned and it was discovered that the missile had penetrated the inner canthus and lacerated the lacrymal duct.

NOTES

A J Knott has returned from his Eastern trip, looking the picture of health.

The delinquent school tax roll of district No. 21 will be turned over to the sheriff for collection on the 1st of June.

Little, if any, improvement is noted in the condition of Elijah Williams, whose serious illness was mentioned some time since.

Charles Lorus and family departed yesterday for their old home in Germany. They expect to travel throughout the old world during the next two years.

Rev S P Wilson will leave here on or about the 17th of the present month for the Sound. He is engaged to deliver one or more lectures during his absence.

Rev Mr Phillips, of Vancouver, was in the city yesterday on a brief visit. The reverend gentleman states that about June 10 he will start upon a trip to Alaska.

The pound master may earn a very good day's wages by making a raid upon the "meek-eyed kine" that browse and bawl upon the grassy knolls in Holladay's addition.

Mrs. Binger Hermann and family arrived from Washington city on Monday, and are visiting at the residence of A. J Knott. They expect to start for their Southern Oregon home in a short time.

The matter of the Gem saloon youthful gamblers has been brought in due form before the grand jury, now in session, and will doubtless be acted upon by that body without unnecessary delay.

Anton Buchegger, one of the proprietors of the L street meat market, who suddenly disappeared about three weeks ago, has been heard from. From a letter written to a friend in this city it is learned that the fugitive is in his old home in Buffalo, New York.

Decoration day, or Monday, the 31st of May, will be duly observed in this city. A committee of ladies of the Ladies Auxiliary, in connection with Sumner Post No 1, G. A. R. has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a suitable entertainment, to take place on the evening of that day.

POLLING PLACE BOUNDARIES

Information of Interest to Every Portlander who Intends to Vote Next Month

The city of Portland is divided into two precincts—North Portland and South Portland. Each precinct has five polling places, and their boundaries are given below. It will be well for all interested to cut this out and paste it in their memorandum books.

NORTH PORTLAND PRECINCT

Is north of Morrison and north of B where Morrison intersects it, and north of the Barnes county road.

Polling place No 1 is north of E and west of North Eleventh out to the river.

Polling place No 2 is between A (extended) and E, North Eleventh and the river.

Polling place No 3 is between Stark and A (extended), North Eleventh and the river.

Polling place No 4 is between Morrison and Stark, Tenth and the river.

Polling place No 5 is all west of Tenth and North Eleventh, north of Morrison and B and the Barnes road to the county line and south of the Springville road and its extension to the center of the river.

SOUTH PORTLAND PRECINCT

Is south of Morrison, B and the Barnes road.

Polling place No 1 is between Morrison, Salmon, Tenth and the river.

Polling place No. 2 is between Salmon and Columbia, Tenth and the river.

Polling place No 3 is between Columbia and Harrison, Tenth and the river.

Polling place No. 4 is bounded east by the river, north by Harrison street, west by Tenth street to the south line of Coffin's addition, thence westerly on Coffin's line to the west boundary line of the Finice Caruther's claim, thence southerly on said line to the north line of sections 16, 17 and 18, thence westerly on the last line to western line of the county, south on said county line to the south line of section 19, 1 south, 1 east, thence easterly on south line of sections 19, 20 and 21 to half section line of 21, thence north on said half section line of 21 extended to the railroad track of O. & C R. R., thence northerly on said track to First avenue, easterly on First avenue to Hood street, northerly on Hood to Woods street and easterly on Woods street to the river.

Polling place No 5 is all west of No 4 and south of Morrison and B streets and Barnes's county road to west line of the county, and south to the north section line of sections 18, 17 and 16, T. 1 S., R. 1 E., and their extension to the southerly extension of the west line of the Finice Caruther's donation claim.

THE COURTS.

U. S. COURT

The hearing of the order to show cause in the case of Seeley against Reed was argued and submitted in the U. S. district court yesterday.

In the case of the United States against Reed and others a judgment of nonsuit was taken.

The case of the Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment company against J. F. Charlton, sheriff of Linn county, was set for hearing on exceptions to the amended answer on May 21.

Four cases of Hughes against the Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment company were set for hearing May 21 on motion to strike out parts of reply and on demurrer to other parts of reply.

AGAIN POSTPONED

On the 19th of October, 1883, Watson, Wright & Co. had Fred Kittner, a former merchant of Painesville, W. T., arrested in Justice Greene's court as an absconding debtor. Kittner was kept in jail until February 1, 1884. On September 20 of the same year he brought an action against Watson, Wright & Co. to recover $22,250 damages. He alleges that he suffered the usual amount of mental agony, lost an appointment as postmaster at Painesville through his imprisonment, and the hand of an estimable young lady to whom he was to have been married December 25, 1883. The case has hung fire ever since. Yesterday the time for trial was again extended by Judge Smith on the agreement that defendants pay Kittner through his attorneys, $[illegible].

POLICE COURT

The only case examined into yesterday in the police court, was that of Sun Hock, a Chinese laundryman, accused of the larceny of $1.60 from Mrs McCormick, proprietress of the Montgomery lodging house. The lady testified that Hock had washed for her for two years. One evening last week he called as usual for clothes, and was sent up to a room to get them. Mrs McCormick had been out shopping during the afternoon and on her return laid her purse on the table, partially covered with her bonnet. Shortly after the departure of the celestial she found that it was gone, but of course don't know that the Chinaman took it. The principal evidence against Sun Hock was given by Capt. Grutzmacher. He testified that Hock, while in the office, told him to tell the lady to come down and he would pay her the money. The accused was held to answer before the grand jury and his bonds fixed at $250. The defendant did not offer any testimony.

J. P. Gardner, the livery stable keeper was arraigned on a charge of cruelty to animals which consisted in his unduly whipping a horse. The case was continued for trial until to-day. Policeman Harkleroad made the arrest.

Isaac Gratton forfeited bail of $20 rather than stand trial to a charge of assault and battery on Antonio Russuh.

NOTES

Last February W. A. Jacobs sued D. H. Cole in Justice White's court to recover $10.50 for services and labor said to have been performed, and got judgment for the amount asked and for costs. Cole took a writ of review to the state circuit court, and yesterday Judge Smith reversed the decision of White in Jacobs's favor.

Default was entered yesterday in the suit for divorce brought by Nettie Wensel vs. Edward Wensel, and N. D. Simon was appointed referee to take testimony and report.

Goldsmith & Loewenberg yesterday brought suit in the state circuit court against J. B. Knapp & Co. to recover $[illegible] on a promissory note executed January [illegible], 1886, payable one day after date.

W. C. T. U. PLEDGE

To be Presented Candidates for the State Legislature.

At a regular session, May 10, the W. C. T. U. of Portland, selected as a committee Mrs Owens-Adair, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss June F Weeden, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Sinnie, Mrs. Smith and the president, Mrs. Riggs, to present the following petition to each of the nominees for the legislature from Multnomah county for their signatures:

Being a candidate for election to the legislature of Oregon from Multnomah county, I hereby pledge myself to the people of my county that if elected, I will advocate and vote for an amendment to section 4 of the act known as the Hendy bill, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors," approved February 1, 1885, which amendment shall provide that the signatures of an actual majority of the whole number of persons residing in and paying taxes upon property in the precinct shall be required to the petition for the license in said section mentioned, and that such petition shall be published in the manner and for the length of time now required for publication of the petition by section 5 of said act, and that I will do all in my power to prevent said law from being rendered otherwise ineffective for the purposes for which it was enacted.

And further, the W. C. T. U., of Portland, earnestly requests their sisters throughout the union all over the state to join them in this work, and see to it that every legislative candidate in Oregon is asked for his signature to our petition that it may be published, that all may know who is for or against the protection of our homes.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS, The women of the W. C. T. U., of Portland, have seen and do understand, and deeply deplore the degradation in our midst as well as our country at large, caused by and through the accursed liquor traffic, which has brought and can bring nothing but sorrow, blight, degradation and destruction to our people.

Therefore we, as respectable citizens and taxpayers of Multnomah county, do

Resolve, That we will not support with our influence in any way any candidate for any office whatsoever, either state, county or city, who will not come out fair and square on this the greatest and most important issue before the people to-day.

And we do further

Resolve, That we will exert all our influence to secure the election of men who will work and vote for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

(Signed) MRS. A P RIGGS, Pres't,
And members of the union.

PRESS PITH

Christianity without charity is like an autograph from a type writer.—New Haven News.

When the present craze gets so violent that the children in school strike, the teacher is apt to strike back.—Lowell Courier.

A Western man claims that he can raise cyclones at will. So can almost any man, by simply informing his wife that she will have to get along with one bonnet a year.—Burlington Free Press.

One of the rivers now opening its mouth in congress for an appropriation has to have a sprinkling cart run up and down it all summer in order to lay the dust in its bed.—Washington Critic.

It is said Barnum offered a large reward for anybody who could throw the boomerang. Here is a chance for the chaps who boycotted Mrs. Gray's bakery in New York.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

"Have you license in Pennsylvania?" asked a Buffalo young lady, deeply interested in temperance work, of a Pittsburg visitor. "License?" replied the latter. "I should just think we had. Why, you can't get married without one."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Stranger (to country storekeeper)—"Can you tell me where I can find James Holt, who wrote this recommendation for Cohn's consumptive cure?" "He lives here, I believe." Merchant—"He did before—" Stranger—"Before what?" Merchant—"Before he died of consumption."—New York Graphic.

A woman may be as homely as a drove of camels, and as uninteresting as a counterfeit detector, but as soon as her husband is elected to congress, and they take up their residence in Washington and give receptions, she becomes "handsome and fascinating"—in the newspapers. There are no blanks.—Norristown Herald.

The congressional directory puts Iowa Congressman Tim Campbell as a Scotch Irishman but he sent a dispatch last week which proves him a genuine son of the [illegible]. He wired to a friend whom he wanted to see: "I want to meet you in New York. If you are not there please telegraph me and I will not go over."—Washington Hatchet.

Cremation is evidently making headway. If ridicule could have killed this method of disposing of the dead, it would have succumbed to the cartoon printed some years ago, depicting a small boy with a tin can in his hand standing at the door of a crematory and asking of the proprietor, "Please, sir, is dad done yet?"—Boston Herald.

WAR ON EDMUNDS.

The Plumed Knight Making it Hot for the Vermont Senator.

What is Said by the Blaine Men and the Tactics they are Pursuing to Get Even—An Ugly State of Affairs—Etc., Etc.

Montpelier, Vt. Spec. Cor. New York Sun.

The democracy of Vermont are accustomed to hard times politically, for from the spring of 1861 until a year ago they patiently endured the sight of all the offices, Federal and state, in the hands of republicans, who had come to believe that state of things was foreordained for eternity. It is not easy for the inhabitants of a large and equally politically divided state like New York to understand the boycott under which the democrats in Vermont lived until lately. Vermont was always a strong whig state, and naturally became an equally strong republican state, the democratic vote being about half that of the republican. In wealth and social influence the republicans are even more potential than in their political majority. They have used their advantages relentlessly. As a rule, democrats have been allowed to hold no offices whatever—not even those with which politics have nothing to do—directorships of banks and of agricultural associations, wardens, deacons, trustees of churches. Vermont, for a state of its size, has a large supply of federal offices. The custom house of Burlington has the guardianship of many miles of the Canadian frontier, which is exercised by means of half a dozen sub-custom houses, having a large force of deputy collectors and inspectors. Then there are collectors of internal revenue and four deputies, a United States marshal, a United States district attorney, a national bank examiner, a lot of railroad postal clerks, and about 400 postmasters. With all these federal officials republican and all the town officers republican, the very small chance which the democrats had of making converts can be easily understood. Young men of ambition, whatever they might think of the principles of the republican party, felt that they must cast in with it if they would attain prominence in the state. To be a democrat meant a life of privacy, with no more chance of reaching political honor than a [illegible] possesses in California.

Under these circumstances the democratic editors of the state, of whom B. B. Smalley, Hiram Atkins, T. [illegible] Redfield and W. H. H. Bingham are the chief, deserve great credit for keeping the party intact during the past twenty-five years of scarcity. They not only kept the party united, but hopeful and the conventions have always been well attended. As present events prove, the democracy possesses the ability to endure adversity much more than the republicans. The loss of the federal offices is one of the factors in a warfare now going on in the republican party, which bids fair to split it in two. The foundation of the fight is the course which Mr Edmunds took during the campaign of 1884 with reference to Mr Blaine. He would not speak for the Maine statesman, and he would not write for him. It is doubtful whether he voted for him.

Mr Edmunds' term expires on the 4th of March, 1887, and the election of his successor takes place next October. Hon J Gregory Smith, of St. Albans, president of the Central Vermont railroad company, and the war governor of the state, has long been an aspirant for the senate, but he never saw his way clear to the place unless he could first induce Mr Edmunds voluntarily to relinquish it by going up higher. Gov Smith's ambition is the real cause of the two attempts which have been made to get the republican presidential nomination for Mr Edmunds. The senator himself has never taken any stock in the idea and has always scouted the possibility of his nomination. In 1880 he was for Grant and in 1884 for Arthur. But Gov Smith, wholly by means of his control of the Central railroad, is the most powerful factor in Vermont politics. In the state [illegible] he took Edmunds' delegations to [illegible] in the hope that lightning might strike, and by the elevation of Mr Edmunds to the presidency the senatorship would be vacant for him.

Mr Blaine has always had a few faithful friends in Vermont, one of them being Gov Smith himself, notwithstanding his support of Edmunds for the republican presidential nomination. They came to the front after the presidential election, and a bitter attack upon Edmunds was begun. Local newspaper establishments were bought, politicians fitted with places, and by the influence of Mr Blaine, his great New England organ, the Boston *Journal*—which has a larger circulation in Vermont than all the other Boston papers combined—was enlisted against Edmunds. This was an important achievement. The *Journal* has agents in all the towns of the state, who lose no time in sending the smallest scrap of local news to the editor, who straightway publishes it. In this way, continued for many years, the inhabitants of our small towns have come to look upon the *Journal* as a chronicler of the doings of a sewing circle and of the church sociable, and they cannot do without it. Whenever one goes among republicans in Vermont he finds the *Journal* and its influence is immense.

Its head correspondent is friendly to Governor Smith, and he scores points against Edmunds every week. And there are plenty points to score, for Mr. Edmunds is by no means the perfect being which some seem to suppose. Under the close scrutiny of Mr Blaine and his friends a great many defects appear. The charges against him are certainly formulated with great skill in view of the prejudices of Vermonters. His selfishness is paraded prominently, and his friends do not know what to say, for it is true. As a Burlington neighbor puts it, "The sun shines no more brightly on the south side of Main street because Senator Edmunds lives there." The fact is, Edmunds, with strong Yankee characteristics of thrift, began life poor, and has been irresistibly impelled to accumulate money on account of his very nature. It is a mournful fact, I suppose, that he has never given anything to public subscriptions, and that he has paid very small taxes. He is essentially hard, grasping, cold and able. In 1880 the legislature, disgusted with the way in which the rich people were escaping taxation, Mr Edmunds's case being one of the most flagrant, passed a law requiring every taxpayer to furnish the assessors with a sworn inventory of his property, the penalty for disobedience being a dooming of the delinquent by the listers for such sum as they might deem proper. This law was a bad one for Mr Edmunds. It was well known to a few that he was a rich man, and they looked on with glee to see what he would do now he could no longer escape taxation. For two years he made no inventory and submitted to the dooming. There was so much grumbling at this, the popular theory being that no one would complacently submit to dooming, unless he thereby escaped with paying less taxes than if he gave in a sworn return, that in 1883 he succumbed and made an inventory, paying taxes now on about $50,000.

The Blaine men say this is a good deal less than he is worth, and the supposition is that he has put the most of his property into United States bonds, which are untaxable. His new house in Washington is being used against him, and remarkable stories are told about its splendor. "How did he get all this money?" the Green mountain voter asks. "He was worth very little when he went into the senate, and his salary has only been $5000 a year." The Blaine men have an answer: "By neglecting his public duties, in order to earn fat fees as the attorney for corporations;" and they tell how Mr. Edmunds never loses a chance to argue a case in the United States supreme court, no matter how pressing public duties may be. They also whisper a story that Mr Edmunds has taken advantage of his foreknowledge of the course of legislation to speculate, and an account of a heavy operation in whisky before the passage of a law changing the rate of taxation is given with more or less detail. But the most effective argument against Mr Edmunds is made with the men, the majority of whom he put into office and kept there until the republicans went out of power. The postmastership of an average town in Vermont is not of itself very lucrative—perhaps $500 a year being higher than the usual salary—but the postmaster always keeps a store and the post office helps his business greatly.

It is with no pleasurable emotions, therefore, that the republican merchant sees the postoffice transferred to the store of his democratic rival, and his republican customers tempted by the wares of the democrat every time they go in for their mail. The friends of Mr Blaine say: "No wonder you are vexed. You have a right to be angry. This state of things would not have existed if Senator Edmunds had done his duty. It is owing to him and to him alone, that the republican party was defeated, and that you have been thrown out of office. If he had done one thing to help the party which has heaped honors upon him, Mr Blaine would have been elected, and you would have remained in office."

This is a hard point for the Edmunds men to meet. Mr Edmunds himself is trying to meet it by "out Heroding Herod" in the fierceness of his republicanism at Washington. His factious and impracticable opposition to confirmation of the president's nominations may be wholly ascribed to his desire to set himself right here with the disgruntled ex-office-holders and cause them to feel more amiable to him on account of his strenuous exertions to embarrass the executive. But his performances now are, in their opinion, a good deal like locking the stable door after the theft of the horse, and they are so understood here. They do not at all do away with the fact that the republicans are out and the democrats are in.

HOMEOPATHY.

Address of Geo. W. Wigg, M. D., before the Oregon Homeopathic Medical Society.

Watchman, watchman, what of the night? The answer cometh: "The hour of midnight is past; behold the morning is dawning." To-day we call from the watch tower of homeopathy to those upon the mountain of the dominant school of medicine: "Gentlemen, gentlemen, what of the hour?" and they answer: "Our day is past; we see our sun going down in a cloudy sky to rise no more." We turn our eyes to the East, and we see that the light of homeopathy already gilds the horizon of the medical world.

Gentlemen of the Oregon State Homeopathic Medical society, whether you realize the import of this answer or not, it is nevertheless true. The science of medicine as taught by Samuel Hahnemann, M. D., is fast dispelling darkness, ignorance and superstition from the minds of those whose school of medicine has so long held sway.

Already its teachers and professors are learning that the foundation upon which they for 400 years have been raising their superstructure is fast going to decay, and that the ring of *contraria contrariis curantur* gives forth an uncertain sound and will no longer produce that harmony and union of action in their ranks as of old. They realize that for years they have been struggling hard to maintain that which must soon be buried in the rubbish of the past. They see something more than sugar and water in the cases of the thousands of homeopathic practitioners in America, and that something they fear. They know that, though the body of Hahnemann lies mouldering in his grave, his soul still marches on. They behold it as it passes through the halls of their schools, colleges and institutions of learning, diffusing light and knowledge in every department and filling their materia medica so full of its golden truths that there will soon be none of the old [illegible] left.

One after another of its followers cry out, "Eureka," and the cry will become more general as they continue. [illegible] and Thompson, the Or[illegible] I do not believe there exists to-day a school of medicine whose teachers have not cut a piece from the garment of Hahnemann and united their own, hoping thereby that they must lengthen their days; but it will leave them nothing but the new patch to cover their nakedness. We know that A. J. Spear, M. D., procured a piece and taking it to the Polk County Allopathic Medical society disposed of it in this manner: "Gentlemen, I will take aconite and mercury and prove by our standard authorities that when we are successful in treating diseases with them it is in accordance with the homeopathic doctrine. Will any gentleman explain to me why he uses mercury in any disease? Now after the statement of Prof Ringer that in one form of diarrhea bichloride of mercury acts more satisfactorily and in another form the gray powder, where shall we go to obtain some explanation or reason for this? Great was my confusion until I sought in homeopathic works for a solution, and there I found it, pure and simple."

Again, A. A. Smith, M. D., after floundering awhile in the skirts of Hahnemann's garment, came out with a piece, and being a professor of materia medica, took it to his class of students and served it in this fashion: "For the treatment of neuralgia, give one grain of croton chloral every half hour until the symptoms are relieved. For a cough of a reflex origin, give sulphate of atropine—one-hundredth of a grain in a goblet of water, one teaspoonful every hour. For the relief of wheezing and cough accompanying a slight bronchitis in children, put one grain of tartar emetic into one quart of water; give one teaspoonful every hour."

I could point out to you many such examples as the above, but think you already see into what channel the old school of medicine, with its granules and parvules, is drifting. Here, gentlemen, it is we see the spirit of our immortal Hahnemann at work leavening the whole lump of medical practice.

It has already penetrated the very heart of the American Medical association and caused such a revolt in its ranks against its arbitrary code of ethics as to seriously threaten its integrity, at the same time bringing its truths and ideas to bear with such force against their citadel as to cause its ponderous machine to move forward, though all its bearings grate with the rust of ages. Gradually but surely, it is eating down the crumbling, dingy, antiquated, tyrannical, allopathic relic of the dark ages, that it may erect a substantial edifice, with ideas and liberal ethics, that shall be free from the dogmas of the past. In 1813 Hahnemann, in writing to a friend said: "Our art requires no political lever, no worldly decorations in order to become something. It grows gradually—at first unrecognized, surrounded as it is by all manner of weeds which luxuriate around it, from an insignificant acorn to a sapling; soon its summit will overtop the rank weeds. Patience! It is striking deep its roots into the earth. It is increasing in strength, imperceptibly but all the more surely, and will in its own time grow into an oak of God, which, no longer to be shaken by storms, spreads out its branches unto all regions that suffering mankind may be healed under its beneficent shade."

We as homeopathic physicians, can rejoice, knowing as we do that the above prophecy has already been fulfilled; and, though its author has passed over the "silent river," we are living witnesses to the fact that the present condition of homeopathy in the land is as a tree planted upon the bank of a living stream sending out its branches to the utmost parts of the earth. In Great Britain there are 260 homeopathic physicians, three hospitals, one with 230 beds. In Australia, we have one hospital at Melbourne, and the Children's hospital in Adelaide, with a staff of three homeopathic and three allopathic physicians working in harmony. We are well represented in Germany, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

France comes to the front with 350 physicians and three hospitals. Petersburg, Russia, counts 180 physicians, and Madrid, Spain, shows one hospital, one homeopathic institution of learning, one society and 80 physicians. In Mexico and Canada homeopathic physicians are springing up on every hand. Here at home, in the United States, we have one national and three sectional societies, 27 state and 102 local societies, 35 clubs, 6 other organizations, 25 general hospitals, 62 dispensaries, 13 colleges, 2 special schools and 8000 practitioners with 11,000,000 patrons and believers in homeopathy. We have also publishing houses in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and London; one medical journal in Italy, two in France, four in Belgium, six in Germany, one in Spain, one in Mexico and nineteen in America. And so the answer cometh: "The hour of midnight is past, behold the morning is dawning."

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

We give place to the following extract from an address by Rev. Dr. Wayland of New York setting forth the work of organized or associated charity in a clearer light than has been previously thrown upon the subject. It is a valuable contribution to the idea of helping those persons who need help to help themselves.

The new charity differs from the old in its methods. The old charity finds a man hungry and cold and feeds him, and gives him an order for a ton of coal. But the cold and the hunger are symptoms. The new charity seeks for the causes. It finds that the causes lie far within. The causes are moral. The poor are bankrupt, not alone in pocket, but in hope, in courage, in resolution, in self-control. And it is these which the new charity sets itself to supply. The task is gigantic. It takes but a moment to fill the hand with money, to fill the mouth with bread. But to re-create the soul, to build up again the ruined temple, is a work demanding divine patience, wisdom, courage, love. But the new charity suffereth long, beareth all things, endureth all things, and never faileth. As its motive was not hope of human gratitude, so is it not checked by human unthankfulness.

It finds the cause of poverty within the poor themselves, and without themselves. Within them it finds waste, idleness, ignorance even co-existing with the best intentions, love of drink, habits tending to disease. To all these it addresses itself, with patient sympathy. Imitating a great-hearted apostle, it takes the impotent man by the hand, and lifts him up. To uplift, to set people on their feet, to enable them to stand, is the great effort of the new charity.

As to the drink evil, the new charity realizes that people must have something. The new charity not only says "don't;" it also says "do." If we take away from people one pleasure, we must give them something in its place. The devil cannot be kept out of the heart so long as it is empty, no matter if it is swept and garnished. With the wisdom which characterizes a heaven inspired woman, Ellice Hopkins urges that we "empty by filling;" that we dethrone the saloon by bringing in the cheap concert, the lecture, the club room. Let the working men have a place to read, to talk ward politics, to play chess, to smoke if you please. I say this the more freely, since I am not entering a plea for any indulgence of my own. I do not smoke myself. Almost every one has one small virtue of which he would not willingly be bereaved, even though he leaves it to languish in solitude.

* * * * *

The new charity goes to great employers, to the presidents of gigantic railroad corporations, and it says: "While we [illegible] kindness of heart, while we [illegible] almsgiving, yet we feel that [illegible] that you can do for your tens of [illegible] employed lies in giving them an [illegible] according to the law of Sinai and the [illegible] sermon by extending to them moral [illegible]ment, by encouraging and helping them to become in a small way capitalists, [illegible] in your enterprise, sharers in your success."

The new charity sees that one cause of [illegible] is the absence of facilities for secure [illegible] of small savings. It looks over the [illegible] states, and sees five savings banks for [illegible] twenty millions of people. It demands [illegible] United States that there be a system of [illegible] savings banks, where the poor man can [illegible] the space of a quarter of an hour, place his savings so that they will be as secure as the United States itself, that rests on the [illegible] of millions of hearts, and that is backed by the lives of half a million of [illegible]

The new charity finds another [illegible] pauperism and misery in indiscriminate [illegible]. This almsgiving but makes the [illegible] supplies, but it does not and cannot [illegible] the want which it has made. If it [illegible] that there is a loaf to be had for [illegible] men will quit work to get the [illegible] only one can have it. An eminent authority [illegible] "The conventional modes of almsgiving [illegible] inquiry and without interest exactly [illegible] precept we are bound to obey, but [illegible] good to the evil, changing thrift, industry [illegible] ness into idleness, waste, drunkenness [illegible]." Nothing without inquiry, nothing without knowledge, is a motto from which the new charity does not depart.

The new charity differs from the old [illegible] future. As to the future of the old charity, in fact it has no future. It makes no [illegible] has no invention, no resources. Its [illegible] bread, more bread, soup, more soup. [illegible] is one beggar, one loaf. If two [illegible] loaves. If ten thousand beggars, [illegible] loaves. A thousand poor, one soup house; [illegible] thousand poor, two soup houses. And so [illegible] creases the demand until the resources [illegible] would be inadequate. Is there not a [illegible] nection between these two facts? It is [illegible] stated by the London Quarterly Review, [illegible] each year more than £9,000,000 is distributed in public and private doles, and one-eighth of the population, or more than half a million, are assisted by the other seven-eighths.

Dr Holmes has said, "The patient may almost always be saved if the doctor is called in time; but he should be called 200 or 300 years before the patient is born." It is not convenient for the new charity of to-day to [illegible] the seeds of the pauper disease found in the sixteenth and seventeenth century; but it does the next best thing: it seeks to cure the pauperism of the twentieth and succeeding centuries by shutting up the pauper factories of to-day. Just in proportion as the new charity has a chance, the Jukes family will become an obsolete impossibility.

The old charity got along passably in this country so long as the problems were very simple, when there were no large cities, no foreign and few ignorant, no professional pauper class.

But it is the new charity alone which can meet the demands of the day and the [illegible]. By eminence, it is alone the new charity which can meet the demands of a vast city, with its unspeakable disparity of station and means, with its temptations, its perils, its [illegible] and agonies and enmities."

Such words as these of Dr. Wayland's [illegible] to enlighten the world.

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